

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## AMERICA URGED TO ACT PROMPTLY TO SAVE ARMENIANS

Renewed Atrocities by Turks  
Lead to Memorial to United  
States for Aid—French Re-  
ported Withdrawing Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, June 7.—The  
United States Government should  
bring home to the European powers a  
realizing sense of the fact that the  
Armenian people are in earnest in  
their demands that the Armenians  
shall be saved from utter destruction.  
Charity may bind up wounds and pour  
in the oil of consolation, but has not  
the time arrived when the systematic  
creation of wounds should be made  
to cease? True Christian charity  
can demand no less than this.  
In the name of that charity which  
knows no bounds of race or creed,  
we urge every one who reads  
these lines to write at once to  
his Senator and member of Congress,  
urging that early action be taken at  
Washington. No political emergency  
can serve as an excuse for inaction  
on the part of our own government  
and the allied governments. Each one  
should regard himself as an agent to  
get others also to write that Wash-  
ington may know and feel the true  
heart of America.

### Memorial Sent Broadcast

Thus does a memorial now being  
spread broadcast by the Near East  
Relief appeal to the United States to  
demand a sincere effort to save the  
Armenian people while there is yet time.  
Many replies have been received ap-  
proving the appeal.

Signed by Dr. James L. Barton,  
Walter George Smith and Dr. Stanley  
White, special committee appointed by  
the executive committee of the Near  
East Relief, this declaration has been  
placed in the hands of every member  
of Congress and of the 116,000 individ-  
uals throughout the country who are  
on the books of the Near East Relief,  
in a memorial which reminds the coun-  
try that the Armenians seem con-  
demned by circumstances beyond their  
control to certain extinction.

For the first time in history the  
Near East thus enters the field of poli-  
tics. The importance of the necessity  
demanding such action is indicated by  
the fact that it was taken only on vote  
of the executive committee in the  
case of the Near East Relief, includ-  
ing former Ambassadors Henry Mor-  
gan and Abram I. Elkus, Elihu  
Root, Maj.-Gen. James Harbord and  
Leonard Wood, Ambassador Myron T.  
Herrick and others.

### Renewed Atrocities

"Renewed atrocities," says the me-  
morial, "have created additional  
hordes of refugees, and added to the  
number of dependent children faster  
than their needs can be met. Political  
conditions at present in most sections  
are chaotic, and in many parts new  
disasters threaten."

"The French are now reported to be  
withdrawing their military forces and  
turning the large Armenian popula-  
tions, assembled there under allied  
protection, over to the control of the  
Nationalist Turks. The French used  
Armenians as soldiers to help them  
subjugate the country. These Armenian  
troops are now being disarmed before  
giving back the control to the Turks.  
The Turks are greatly incensed at the  
Armenians because of the aid they  
have given to the French, and are now  
hosting of the revenge they will take  
upon the Christian populations in  
Silesia when they return to power."

### People Without Protection

"Among these distracted Christian  
peoples a state of panic prevails. Their  
safety seems to lie only in flight.  
There appears to be no protection for  
them in territory controlled by the  
Turkish Nationalists and the French  
protest their going into French Syria.  
They cannot emigrate to a foreign  
country, for the most of them are abso-  
lutely destitute and no country will  
receive them as refugees. They seem  
condemned by circumstances beyond  
their control to certain death."

"This fairly represents the condi-  
tions throughout Silesia, while in all  
the territory controlled by the National-  
ists there is no assurance that the  
life of Christian minorities will be  
protected and they be allowed to  
reoccupy the homes and lands from  
which they have been driven and there  
become self-supporting."

### Appeal to Governments

"If the contributions of past years  
are not to be wasted and our sacrificial  
work come to nothing, we must take  
the next step of appealing to our own  
and allied governments to protect  
these threatened people. America is  
in a position to secure the protection  
required, if she acts promptly and de-  
cisively. She alone can act with abso-  
lute political disinterestedness."

"We can insist that England, France  
and Italy, who have incensed the Turk  
by depriving him of much of his  
choicest territory and created in him a  
spirit of revenge, shall now demand  
and enforce the demand that exiled  
and persecuted peoples be restored to  
their homes and protected there."

"All Europe and the Turk know  
that the United States neither seeks  
nor desires territorial acquisitions or  
control in any part of the Turkish  
Empire; but they should all be con-

vinced that the people of America  
cannot and will not remain indifferent  
when inhumanities of such a character  
are openly practiced upon a helpless  
and unprotected people.

"We do not assume to dictate to the  
President and to Congress what shall  
be their method of attaining the end  
in view. What we ask is that they  
bring home to the European powers a  
realizing sense of the fact that the  
Armenian people are in earnest in  
their demands that these people shall  
be saved from utter destruction."

## SKEPTICISM AS TO ANGLO-FRENCH PACT

New Attempt to Create Formal  
Alliance Between France and  
England Not Welcomed—No  
Hostility to Britain Intended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Monday)—It is  
with some skepticism that France  
regards the new attempt to create a  
formal alliance in place of the entente  
between France and England. No of-  
ficial offer, the correspondent of The  
Christian Science Monitor under-  
stands, has been made, but there is  
a campaign in both countries in favor  
of such an alliance. Objections are  
here pointed out.

One form of the offer would leave  
France with a free hand to act as  
she pleases in respect of Germany in  
return for aid to England in the Near  
East. But France has no imperialist  
designs against Germany, and al-  
though she has pressed so hard for  
an effective realization of the Ver-  
sailles Treaty that Germany appears  
to be prepared to pay, France has  
no need of the suggested freedom. In-  
deed the proposal is in one aspect  
somewhat insulting, implying illegiti-  
mate French designs.

On the other hand, France has  
oriental interests which she cannot  
abandon, and is not prepared to renew  
the military alliance of 1919, which  
never became operative, and has fallen  
to the ground, although France ex-  
changed for it what she considered to  
be a better policy against Germany,  
which would give her security. She  
would examine very carefully the con-  
sequences of the new pact.

"Files may be caught with vinegar,"  
says one journal, "but not the French."  
All this does not mean that there is  
any hostility toward England. There  
is the deepest desire to preserve the  
entente. But a formal alliance is not  
to be accepted without a critical ex-  
amination, and kites flying has re-  
vealed a certain opposition.

In some quarters, of course, the  
idea is enthusiastically hailed, but  
this enthusiasm is not general. Fur-  
ther, the position of the United States  
is considered. France has no wish to  
be committed to a policy which in  
any circumstances, however improb-  
able, might range her in the opposite  
camp to that of America.

## DISPUTE IN BRITISH ENGINEERING TRADE

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—That  
the coal stoppage has added greatly to  
the numbers of unemployed in the  
British Isles has not deterred the cot-  
ton manufacturers and operatives from  
reaching a deadlock, nor does it seem  
likely to prevent the Engineering and  
National Employers Federation and  
their employees, numbering 1,500,000,  
closing down the engineering industry.

An acute stage has been reached in  
the wages dispute in this industry.  
Negotiations having failed, the unions  
approached the Ministry of Labor with  
a request that an inquiry should be  
instituted by the Minister under part  
two of the Industrial Courts Act.

After consultations with the em-  
ployers, the Minister intimated to both  
parties, that in his view negotiations  
did not seem to have exhausted the  
possibilities of the situation, and there-  
fore it was desirable that there should  
be a further meeting between the fed-  
erations and the unions. At such a  
meeting held on Friday and Saturday  
no settlement was arrived at, and the  
employers feel it necessary to post a  
notice tomorrow intimating the re-  
duction in wages, which has already  
been proposed to the unions.

Negotiations have been going on for  
nearly two months. The employers  
had proposed that a reduction of 3s.  
per shift should be taken from the  
time workers' pay, and 7½ per cent  
deducted from the pieceworkers' rates  
in June, and similar amounts in July.  
In addition, it was proposed to take  
off in September 12½ per cent for  
timeworkers and 7½ per cent for  
pieceworkers of the Ministry of Munitions  
bonuses. The employers have  
issued a statement in which they say:  
"At a time when the state of indus-  
try in this country has resulted in an  
unprecedented volume of unemployment,  
it is to be regretted that the facts  
with which the industry is faced  
at the moment are not sufficiently ap-  
preciated by the trades unions, rep-  
resenting the workmen concerned."

The need for reductions, they say,  
is in the interests of the engineering  
industry and with a view to reducing  
unemployment by being able to quote  
for contracts at less cost of produc-  
tion. The Minister of Labor is meet-  
ing the employers today and the em-  
ployees' representatives tomorrow.

## HOUSE UNYIELDING ON DISARMAMENT

Conferees of Lower Branch of  
Congress to Be Ordered to  
Reject Borah Amendment  
to Naval Appropriation Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Under instructions from President  
Warren G. Harding, the House of Rep-  
resentatives, today will defy the Senate  
on the question of disarmament by  
sending the naval appropriation bill to  
conference with explicit orders to its  
conferees to reject the Borah amend-  
ment.

The substitute resolution behind  
which the Republican majority will  
rally was reported to the House yester-  
day from the Foreign Affairs Com-  
mittee. It gives the President practi-  
cally a free hand in calling a confer-  
ence of the nations to discuss the  
subject of disarmament. It reads:  
"Resolved, that the Congress hereby  
expresses its full concurrence in the  
declaration of the President in his  
address to Congress on April 12, 1921,  
that 'we are ready to cooperate with  
other nations to approximate disarmament,  
but merest prudence forbids that  
we disarm alone, and fully concurs in  
his declared purpose to consider the  
limitation of armaments with a view  
to lessen materially the burden of ex-  
penditures and the menace of war;  
and that for the expenses preliminary  
to and in connection with the holding  
of such conference, the sum of \$100,-  
000, to be expended under the direction  
of the President, is hereby appropriated."

Frank W. Mondell (R.), Represen-  
tative from Wyoming, Republican  
leader, declared yesterday that the  
House would refuse to yield to the  
Senate demands for the Borah amend-  
ment. Rather than relinquish its  
position, he intimated that the House  
would reject the Borah amendment,  
even if it is concurred upon it.

The resolution prepared by the  
Foreign Affairs Committee will be  
used by the House conferees as the  
basis of bargaining, and it is the hope  
of House leaders that the final form  
of the disarmament resolution is to take  
will leave the President a free hand  
to negotiate disarmament among the  
nations of the world when he deems  
it fit and proper.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator  
from Massachusetts, chairman of the  
Foreign Relations Committee of the  
Senate, in a letter to Miss Emma Wold,  
chairman of the Women's Committee  
for World Disarmament, made this  
statement last night with reference to  
disarmament:

"I am heartily in favor, and always  
have been, of an international agree-  
ment for a general reduction of arms.  
The President, I know, has  
this matter much at heart, and I am  
sure you may trust in his doing all  
that he can to forward it. It must be  
an international agreement. A re-  
duction of armaments by one great  
maritime power and a continuance of  
increase in armaments by another  
would, in my judgment, lead to war  
rather than to peace; but of the value  
of international reduction of arms  
there can be no question. It  
is something all must believe in and  
favor on all occasions. I am very  
glad to give my support to the amend-  
ment to the naval appropriation bill  
by the Senate requesting the Presi-  
dent to call a conference on disarmament."

## FRENCH SOLDIERS TO BE RELEASED SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Louis  
Barthou, Minister of War, announces  
the impending release of the 1919 class  
of French soldiers who were called up  
at the beginning of May for the pros-  
pective occupation of the Ruhr dis-  
trict. A month ago it was intimated  
that young men would be kept with  
the colors at least three months, and  
would be discharged only when the  
1921 class had completed its training  
and might replace the 1919 class.

The correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor foreshadowed the  
modification of these intentions a week  
ago, when the order was given to send  
back married men and others who  
helped to support a family. Mr.  
Barthou now announces that students,  
the sons and members of families be-  
lieved by the war will also be dis-  
missed immediately. The remaining  
soldiers of the class will all be free  
before the end of this month.

Here is the first sign of the present  
French attitude. There is now no  
question of the Ruhr occupation and  
the German Government is regarded  
as animated by honest intentions. Nat-  
urally this mood may change and  
any provocation on the part of Ger-  
many would find France again pre-  
pared to take stern steps.

There is no doubt about the news  
of the release being welcome to the  
French people. Mr. Barthou has just  
returned from a tour of the Rhine  
provinces where he has inquired into  
the morale of the troops. He finds  
the morale quite good and such in-  
cidents as have been recorded in Bol-  
shevist journals are either unfounded  
or magnified.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Upper Silesia faces a new crisis.  
The Inter-Allied Commission has sent  
a sharp note to General Hoerster  
commanding him to withdraw, within 12  
hours, the German "self-protection"  
troops from the territory they recently  
occupied. Failure to comply with the  
demand involves the withdrawal of  
the allied forces from the industrial  
areas. General Hoerster has replied  
that he is unable to carry out the  
terms of the note. The new develop-  
ment comes at a time when a high  
Polish authority in London is build-  
ing his hopes upon the attempt to  
create an alliance to displace the An-  
gio-French entente. Such an agree-  
ment, he believes, would remove the  
divergence of opinion between Britain  
and France which is said to stand in  
the way of a settlement of many im-  
portant questions, including that of  
Silesia. p. 1

Efforts to gauge public opinion in  
Paris reveal no general enthusiasm for  
the proposed formal alliance. One  
form of the agreement would leave  
France free to act as she pleases in  
respect of Germany in return for aid  
to England in the Near East. To this  
France raises several objections, not  
the least of which is that she has no  
desire to participate in a plan which  
would range her in the opposite camp  
to that of the United States. p. 1

In Anatolia the situation is growing  
more acute. The conciliatory attitude  
of France toward Turkey has only met  
with threatening notes from Mustapha  
Kemal Pasha, while Ankara dreams of  
a definite Greek defeat, the removal of  
allied control over Constantinople and  
of a subsequent attack on the French  
in Cilicia. While France is reluctant  
to associate herself with the Greeks  
and British in warfare against the  
Nationalists, the hostility of Ankara  
may prove too much for her friendly  
intentions. p. 2

Now that the question of occupying  
the Ruhr has been dropped France in-  
tends to reduce her forces by releasing  
the 1919 class. p. 2

Government intervention in the  
English cotton strike has raised hopes  
that peace may be reached before ir-  
reparable damage is done to the cot-  
ton trade. p. 1

Employers in the British engineer-  
ing industry are to announce wage  
reductions today, negotiations to reach  
an agreement having failed. p. 1

Austen Chamberlain announced the  
British Government's policy regarding  
the "American commission's" inquiry  
into conditions in Ireland. He stated  
that the government declines to enter  
into any controversy upon the sub-  
ject with "this self-constituted body of  
investigators." p. 1

Thorough inquiries conducted by  
the United States Department of Com-  
merce, under the direction of Sec-  
retary Herbert C. Hoover, indicate that  
better conditions are in sight in Eu-  
rope in economic rehabilitation. The  
rationing of food has been abandoned  
in territory covering approximately  
60 per cent of the European popula-  
tion. Coal production has improved,  
and there has been a gain in trans-  
portation facilities. p. 5

Urgent appeal is made to the United  
States to take action in behalf of  
Armenians, now in peril of extinction.  
Reports have been received of renewed  
atrocities by Turks and of withdrawal  
of French troops. p. 1

Representatives of prohibition forces  
in New York City, instead of oppos-  
ing the parade of protest announced for  
July 4 by the liquor interests, claim  
they have no desire to prevent a full  
exhibition of such strength as the op-  
position is able to muster. The super-  
intendent of the state Anti-Saloon  
League has offered to contribute \$25  
for the making of a sign with the  
inscription: "Our Bottle Cry—Appetite  
and Anarchy," and to pay union  
wages to any person the parade or-  
ganizer will employ to carry the ban-  
ner in the procession. p. 2

Representations made to Secretary  
of State Hughes in Washington, in  
behalf of the people of Lithuania, in-  
dicate the possibility of actual war  
between Lithuania and Poland  
due to alleged aggressions by the Pol-  
ish troops in the vicinity of Vilna. p. 2

Opposing forces in Congress are  
lined up in support of and against the  
complete transfer of enforcement ma-  
chinery from the Treasury Depart-  
ment to the Department of Justice.  
Liquor forces announce that they will  
seek to defeat the amendments to the  
Volstead law. p. 4

The House, acting under instruc-  
tions from the President, will refuse  
to approve of the Borah amendment  
to the naval appropriation bill as it  
passed the Senate. Congress will in-  
sist on following the disarmament  
program as outlined by Mr. Harding  
in his speech of April 12, 1921. p. 1

Adoption of the Porter peace res-  
olution by the House of Representatives  
in Washington is now believed to be  
assured. A break in the opposition  
maintained by the Democrats is re-  
ported, and it is now said that the  
votes against the measure will be cast  
by those who seek to voice the party's  
opposition to the Harding program as  
opposed to the Wilson policies. p. 1

## DEMOCRATS YIELD ON PEACE PROGRAM

Break in Minority Ranks of  
House Apparent—Opposition  
to Porter Resolution Likely to  
Be Superficial and Formal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—As the time approaches for the con-  
sideration of the peace resolution in  
the House next Thursday, it becomes  
more and more apparent that Demo-  
cratic opposition is melting away in  
the interest of bringing about a  
speedy termination of the official  
status of the war with Germany and  
Austria-Hungary.

During the conference of Demo-  
cratic members of the House yester-  
day afternoon, for the purpose of  
offering proposals as to the stand of  
the minority party on the peace ques-  
tion, it developed that the Porter res-  
olution will command a strong Demo-  
cratic following. Two leading Demo-  
cratic members of the committee, Ben-  
jamin G. Humphreys, Representative  
from Mississippi, and George Huddleston,  
Representative from Alabama, both distinguished  
for their independence of action, made  
ringing speeches in support of the  
Porter resolution behind the closed  
doors of the conference chamber. They  
urged the necessity of restoring the  
country to normal by adopting a  
resolution that would end the official  
status of the war without repealing  
the war declaration.

Henry D. Flood, Representative  
from Virginia, former Democratic  
chairman of the Foreign Affairs Com-  
mittee, it is now apparent, will fall  
in line up a solid Democratic vote against  
the revised Porter resolution next  
Thursday when the question is brought  
up for definite action on the floor of  
the House.

The Democratic conference yester-  
day did not take any action with refer-  
ence to the peace resolution, Mr. Flood  
merely outlining the minority objec-  
tions to the program of the Foreign  
Affairs Committee. These objections  
will be embodied in a formal report  
as representing the views of the Demo-  
cratic members of the committee. The  
minority report will be more or less  
confined to a defense of the Wilson  
Administration and an attack on the  
Republican program as an usurpation  
of executive prerogative.

While there will be spirited speeches  
from both sides of the chamber, the  
forthcoming debate on the peace res-  
olution will be a comparatively cut and  
dried affair. The Democrats will go  
through a form of opposition, so as to  
place their views before the country,  
and will make no attempt to defeat the  
Porter resolution.

The conference yesterday did not  
discuss the question of disarmament,  
which is the chief bone of contention  
in the House at present, interest in it  
overshadowing the importance of the  
peace resolution. The chief interest in  
that program will center in conference  
between the two houses when the Knox  
resolution repealing the declaration of  
war is expected ultimately to give way  
to the proposition of the House which  
merely involves termination of the war.  
The House will go into the confer-  
ence with the support of President  
Harding.

### BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in  
Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India, (Monday)—  
Lord Reading, the viceroy, at a dinner  
given by the Chevaliers Club, ex-  
plained the circumstances of his meet-  
ing with Mahatma Gandhi, which re-  
sulted in the two brothers, Muham-  
mad Ali and Shaukat Ali, undertaking  
not to incite to violence. The British  
policy in India is the negation of racial  
superiority, he declared. The Indian  
must never be humiliated simply be-  
cause he is an Indian.

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## AMERICAN INQUIRY AS TO IRELAND IGNORED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)

—The British policy regarding the  
American commission, which inquired  
into conditions in Ireland, was an-  
nounced by Austen Chamberlain in  
the House of Commons today in reply  
to a question on that subject.  
The American commission, which was  
purely an informal body, he said, had  
taken evidence from a number of per-  
sons holding extreme views on the  
question of Irish Government and on  
the basis of such evidence had issued  
a report couched in violent language,  
attacking the policy of the adminis-  
tration of the British Government in  
Ireland.

The British Government was in-  
vited to send witnesses to give evi-  
dence before this commission, and de-  
clined on the ground that it was unable  
to recognize the right of citizens of a  
foreign state to hold any inquiry into  
conditions of any part of the British  
Empire. On the same ground the  
British Government does not now pro-  
pose to enter into any controversy  
upon this subject with this "self-con-  
stituted body of investigators."

## COTTON INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND HELD UP

Disagreement as to Reduction in  
Wages Shuts Down Looms  
and Spindles—About 500,000  
Operatives Will Be Idle

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
MANCHESTER, England (Monday)

—The English cotton industry has  
come to an entire stoppage today, but  
intervention by the Minister of Labor,  
who has invited both sides concerned  
in the cotton dispute to meet him sepa-  
rately tomorrow in London, has  
raised hopes that peace may be  
reached before irreparable damage is  
done to the British cotton trade.

All last month the employers and  
work people were engaged in a dis-  
pute arising out of the application of  
the Federation of Master Cotton Spin-  
ners' Association, representing the  
spinning, and the Cotton Spinners and  
Manufacturers Association, represent-  
ing the weaving industry, for a reduc-  
tion in wages of 35 per cent on the  
pre-war list prices of 30 per cent on  
current wages which are 215 per cent  
above the standard list of pay.

Several joint meetings were held  
last week and a wages negotiating  
committee was formed, consisting of  
eight representatives each of the em-  
ployers and the operatives, but when  
they failed to arrive at a settlement on  
Friday evening, the masters' notice ter-  
minated at noon on Saturday and the  
mills will not be reopened till a settle-  
ment has been reached.

At the close of the discussions, the  
masters federation issued a notice to  
the effect that the mills owned by the  
members could keep the machinery  
going in the event of the workers con-  
senting to an 80 per cent decrease,  
while the operatives amalgamations  
decided to permit their members to  
continue working on a 50 per cent re-  
duction. So far it is not known  
whether the terms of the one side or  
the other have been adopted, and it  
may be assumed that practically the  
whole of the spindles and looms will  
be idle affecting about 500,000 opera-  
tives.

### SOUTHWARK BRIDGE OPENED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The  
new Southwark bridge over the  
Thames was opened this afternoon by  
the King. While the bridge has been  
under construction for nine years, the  
war intervening, the crossing of the  
river at this point has been restricted  
to foot passengers.

## ALLIES DEMAND A QUICK WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN TROOPS

Inter-Allied Commission in Upper  
Silesia Orders That Troops  
Retreat at Once From Terri-  
tory They Recently Occupied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Al-  
though the front continues fairly quiet  
the gravity of the situation in Upper  
Silesia still gives grounds for anxiety.  
A German counter-attack in the neigh-  
borhood of Kaydsin has provoked a  
note which resembles an ultimatum  
from the Inter-Allied Commission in  
which General Hoerster is sharply sum-  
moned to withdraw the German "self-  
protection" troops from the territory  
they recently occupied.

In the note mentioned, General Le-  
ron, General Marine and Sir Harold  
Stuart inform the German general  
that unless a retreat of the German  
troops takes place within 12 hours,  
the allied troops will be withdrawn  
from the industrial centers which  
they now occupy.

In his reply, General Hoerster says  
it is beyond his power to withdraw  
the German troops from the districts  
which they have freed from Polish  
rebel terrorists. He adds that a with-  
drawal of the allied troops from the  
industrial area would merely signify  
the official allied recognition of the  
Polish insurrection. Much concern  
and surprise have been occasioned  
here by the allied ultimatum.

### Reestablishing Peace

Settlement Wanted and Not Mere  
Separating of Poles and Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Al-  
though the situation created by the  
opposing insurgent forces of Germany  
and Poland in Upper Silesia still re-  
tains its critical aspect, the arrival of  
British troops in conjunction with the  
firm attitude adopted by the Allies as  
a whole has undoubtedly had a steady-  
ing influence on both sides, so The  
Christian Science Monitor was in-  
formed by a high Polish authority here.

A further factor toward reestablish-  
ing peace, it was stated



are to see a strong state intervening between Russia and Germany, thereby receiving a severe check.

In conclusion, The Christian Science Monitor authority said that the Poles had every confidence in Britain's well-known desire to see fair play finally resulting in a satisfactory settlement of the Silesian question.

## ALLEGED DISLOYAL WORK IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The resolution passed at the recent annual meeting of the Federation of German-speaking Roman Catholic societies in Oregon are calling forth emphatic disapproval from the press. They were promptly denounced by George L. Baker, Mayor of Portland, who criticized the un-American attitude of the federation. The Progressive Business Men's Club of Portland has also condemned the action of the federation in adopting resolutions which deal with governmental, religious and educational matters.

Included in these resolutions is one calling on Harry Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, to dismiss the proceedings which seek to cancel the citizenship papers of Joseph Woerndle, who has served the federation as president the past year, and who has been elected to fill that office the present year. Lester Humphreys, United States District Attorney, who started the case and who will continue the proceedings against Mr. Woerndle, says evidence has been obtained which sets forth that aid was rendered by Mr. Woerndle to Hans W. Boehm, German spy, who being a reserve officer of the German Army, was unsuccessful in trying to get passports in 1914 to return to Germany. Mr. Woerndle not only furnished Mr. Boehm with his citizenship papers, it is stated, but allowed Mr. Boehm the use of a deed to a home-stand in California to aid in securing passports, so that Mr. Boehm could leave this country. In the face of this apparent lack of loyalty to the United States Mr. Woerndle has the full support of the federation and has been proclaimed "a noble type of American citizenship."

Accusations against the school board of Portland are included in the resolutions passed. The federation alleges that discrimination is being shown against people of Catholic faith and teachers qualifying for positions by the school board, and that a wave of religious intolerance and bigotry is being fostered in the City of Portland. The school board has publicly declared that there is no foundation for such charges.

## FRANCE STIRRED OVER WHEAT PURCHASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday).—An important prosecution which is causing some stir has been definitely entered upon in the prosecution of Ernest Vilgrain, former undersecretary of supplies, and one of the best-known members of Georges Clemenceau's ministry. For some time there has been an inquiry into what is called the "wheat scandal." Mr. Vilgrain was not only in control of the wheat supply but was himself connected with the wheat trade. The charges against him are that he took advantage of his ministerial position to make illegal speculations, entering into improper arrangements with friends and relations. Mr. Vilgrain, it is said, prepared the way for the founding of a corporation to control the milling industry in France. This corporation obtained something approaching a monopoly of the wheat import trade. It should be understood, of course, that Mr. Vilgrain has an answer to these charges. Engaged in the milling industry he was, though not then a deputy, asked to accept a ministerial position and to use his expert knowledge to assure French supplies. When he left the ministerial position, he naturally returned to a commercial career. His father, Louis Vilgrain, and his brother, Marcel Vilgrain, are also charged, while two millers, Jacob Salmon and Ernest Oscar, are accused of illicit speculation.

The main charge against Ernest Vilgrain is under article 175 of the penal code, which applies to public officials and their agents who accept benefits from enterprises over which they have administrative control. A number of domiciliary searches for documents were yesterday carried out. The amount of Mr. Vilgrain's fortunes before and after the war is to be ascertained.

## RELIEF FUND IS WIRED TO PUEBLO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Authorization for the expenditure of a second \$50,000 out of the national disaster relief funds for flood relief has been wired to the Red Cross chapter at Pueblo by national headquarters. It was explained at the headquarters that the \$100,000 already authorized is purely for emergency purposes until the full needs are known.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—A fund of \$1000 has been forwarded to the Governor of Colorado for the relief of the flood-stricken families in the Pueblo district, by the Ohio grand lodge of Masons.

VALLEY FORGE, Pennsylvania.—After his return from the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge to the farm of Senator Knox, President Harding, upon reading an account of the Pueblo disaster, wrote a message to Governor Shaff of Colorado, asking the latter to call upon the federal government for aid if necessary.

## FRANCE CONCERNED AT TURKISH POLICY

After Conciliatory Attitude Toward Ankara Government Threatening Notes From Kemalists Cause Uneasiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Turkish question grows more acute every day, and France is endeavoring to make her position clear. It is possible that the hostility of Ankara will yet be too much for the friendly intentions of France, but there is a real disposition to reach an understanding with the Nationalists. French sympathy with the Turks will not, it is said, induce her to be duped. After the conciliatory policy of France toward Turkey there is much disappointment at the present turn of events which make continued negotiations difficult.

General Gouraud, it is declared, has received threatening notes from Kemal Pasha, and the Ankara Government dreams of a definite Greek defeat, of the possibility of allied control over Constantinople, and of a subsequent attack on the French in Cilicia. Nevertheless France would be extremely reluctant to associate herself with the Greeks and British in a warfare against the Nationalists.

"Dre Nouvelle" says France intends to defend the cause of peace. "That England wishes to prevent the Kemalists from entering Smyrna or Constantinople, we understand. We are even ready to join our efforts to prevent the Nationalists from approaching the Straits, but we will not go further. No collaboration is possible between France and King Constantine."

Perlinax declares in the "Echo de Paris": "Neither France nor England can send reinforcements. The Germanophile Constantine and his enterprises are nothing to us. It would seem that the Greek Army suffers from moral weakness at this moment rather than lack of material and officers."

The "Matin" is rather perplexed. It describes the situation, saying that if the French have a "keetje" in Cilicia and Syria, it is due to the menace of the Greek offensive. But the Nationalists are preparing future action in these regions, already endeavoring to induce a revolt of the Syrians against the French and only awaiting a favorable moment to massacre in Cilicia, not only the Christians but the numerous Muhammadans who have rallied to the French cause.

If the Greeks are vanquished, the pretensions of the Kemalists will have no bounds. It is in Cilicia and Northern Syria that Ankara will demand from us, but Alexandria and Aleppo, with restoration of the Arab Kingdom at Damascus. We cede, we compromise our prestige in the Levant and Africa. If we defend our influence by arms, it will need serious military forces and considerable financial sacrifices. It results that, in accepting a mandate in Syria and the charge of maintaining order in Cilicia, we entered upon an adventure of which we calculated badly both the reach and the consequences."

## France Is Uneasy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday).—The news that England will back up the Greeks, and has already sent warships to eastern waters is not regarded without anxiety in France. It affects the proposed alliance of a more formal character between France and England, the demand for which has sprung up and is supported by certain French publicists. It is certainly doubtful whether France will join England in hostile measures in Asia Minor in spite of the indignation that is felt against the Ankara Government.

The French cannot forget that King Constantine occupies the Greek throne, and it is accepted as true that much paid German propaganda goes on in Greece. It is considered that the Greek nation and soldiers will eventually become angry with the present government. In France it is believed that British influence must in the end favor a pacific solution. The Greek military authorities, it is said, have attempted to enter into contact with Mustafa Kemal and a British official has suggested that Smyrna might be given to the Turks, and eastern Thrace transformed into an autonomous state, provided Ankara agrees not to contract alliances without British consent.

The Turks apparently demand the evacuation of the Greeks before any negotiations are begun while the British suggestion is repudiated because it involves Turkish independence. The French view is that the Turks have a large army of over 150,000 men. But at present it is unlikely that either the Greeks or Turks can obtain a decisive victory, and a Turkish menace to Constantinople is a diversion which, nevertheless, disquiets England.

It is contended that the duty of France is to remain calm and work for peace. If the Ankara Government is willing to accept some modifications might yet be made to the Franco-Turkish accord. If the French in Cilicia are attacked they will reply vigorously. But the conclusion is that no French soldier must be risked for interests in the Near East that are not strictly French. Some of the objects now pursued by the Greeks and British are held to be absolutely opposed to French interests.

## INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Slight improvement in the general business situation is indicated in the May report of the State Department of Labor and Industries, which shows an increase

in the demand for help by employers. The demand has been large in building trade lines and painting, the supply of applicants, however, exceeding the demand. The office notes a reduction in wages to boys entering work from schools and finds the number of students and teachers applying for positions for the summer in hotels to have fallen off. Registration for positions have increased steadily each month.

## LITHUANIA SEES BREAK IMMINENT

Letter to Secretary of State in Washington From Representative of That Government Complain of Polish Aggression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of State was advised yesterday that there is danger of actual warfare between Poland and Lithuania, brought about by "Poland's policy of aggressive imperialism." This note of danger in the situation was contained in a letter sent to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, by J. Kleiss, the Lithuanian representative in the United States.

The unsettled international status of Lithuania, the break-up of the Brussels conference, and the "aggressive activities of Polish troops in the vicinity of Vilna," all contributed to aggravate the situation, the letter to the Secretary of State declared.

Proposals of the Polish delegates at Brussels for the settlement of the controversy are summarized in the letter as follows: "The Government of Lithuania by a mixed commission of Poles and Lithuanians, with an additional member from a third country and the unification of Lithuania's foreign relations and the army command with those of Poland—proposals which, if accepted, would obviously amount to a surrender of Lithuania's independence."

## Situation Outlined

The letter to Secretary Hughes said, in part:

"At this time I respectfully beg to point out the dangerous situation which has been created by the interruption of the negotiations at Brussels between delegates of the Lithuanian and Polish governments, and by the aggressive activities of Polish troops in the neighborhood of Vilna. The immediate cause of the rupture of negotiations was the insistence of the Poles that a separate delegation from that part of Lithuania held by the rebel general, Zelinski, should be allowed to sit in the conference, which would be tantamount to an admission in advance that Vilna, the ancient Lithuanian capital, would not be represented by the regular Lithuanian delegates, and that the region wrongfully seized by Zelinski is a separate political entity, whereas this, among others, is the very question which the conference was called to discuss."

## Invasion Complained Of

"At the same time I am advised by dispatches from my government that the Poles are pursuing infiltration tactics in the neutral zone which was established by the League of Nations between Lithuanian forces and those of Zelinski. An attempt was made at Shrivintsi, on May 25, by Polish soldiers disguised in civilian dress, to capture prominent Lithuanians, including the parish priest and members of the local committee of national defense. The Poles are adopting exactly the same policy in Lithuania which preceded their outbreak in Upper Silesia, and the situation is such that bloodshed may be anticipated unless something is promptly done to prevent it."

"In bringing to the attention of the American Government this threatened condition, it is not my wish to offer suggestions of action which might be deemed inopportune. But may I be permitted to say that so long as the political status of Lithuania remains unsettled, and so long as Poland is permitted to pursue a policy of aggressive imperialism against Lithuania, the restoration of orderly life and prosperous economic conditions along the Polish-Lithuanian frontiers will be impossible, and the danger of armed outbreaks and even of open war, will continue."

## RESPONSIBILITY OF "AVERAGE MAN"

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—If the world is to progress in the future it will progress "as the result of the united effort of the average man, animated by common ideals of service, strong in a common purpose, and disciplined by a common self-control," declared the Rev. Alexander Mann, in a baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Mann took his text from the advice of Paul to Titus, "Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded." He urged the necessity of careful thought and action that it might be possible to meet the responsibilities which "the age of democracy" and "the day of the people" carry with them.

## DECISION TO BE REVIEWED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court yesterday agreed to review a decision of federal courts in Pennsylvania setting aside an order of the Federal Trade Commission requiring the Curtis Publishing Company to discontinue an alleged discriminatory practice against its dealers. The commission alleged that the company through contracts with distributors tended to create a monopoly by prohibiting the sale by those distributors of competing magazines.

## REDUCTION URGED IN ARMED FORCES

Senator Borah, in Insisting Upon 150,000 Maximum for Standing Army in United States, Points the Way to Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The morale of United States citizenship is more important than the morale of the army, asserted William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in urging that the size of the army be fixed at 150,000 as a maximum. For his own part he would prefer that it be kept at 100,000, but as there was no hope of getting action on such a proposal at this time, he was going to work to keep it within what the Senate might consider reasonable bounds.

The only object in having an army in peace time was that it might afford police service. If there was to be a foreign war, 170,000 men would be of no more protection than 150,000, but the difference of 20,000 men would mean a great saving to the taxpayers of the country.

James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, declared that 150,000 men would not be enough to fight. "We cannot reduce the medical men in the same ratio, because we have to support the hospitals, and we cannot reduce the ordnance because of the arsenals; that is, you cannot reduce the overhead in the same proportion as the enlisted men. The loss would be inflicted upon the infantry, cavalry and field artillery. We would not have 25,000 fighting men." An army is maintained, he explained, because it is necessary to defend the United States, something which requires fighting. The army is built and trained to fight. If skeletonized to such low strength, it cannot perform its functions.

## Increases Proposed

It was brought out in the course of debate that it is intended by the Secretary of War to increase the military force in Panama from below 9000 to more than 10,000. There are now 14,000 men in Hawaii, 1600 in the Philippines, and 1300 in China, besides 14,216 in Germany. All expenses for the army in Germany are charged to the German Government, the indebtedness of which for this purpose was, according to a recent report, \$278,000,000, of which \$37,000,000 has been paid. General Allen had received assurances that more was to be paid shortly.

"The fact that the German Government pays this is some comfort for the moment, but it ought not to be a justification for keeping troops in Europe," said Senator Borah. "We want Germany to get back on her feet and to be able to do business."

Senator Wadsworth said that the government had not taken into account the fact that 14,000 soldiers might be returned from Germany to the United States, and added to those available for police duty. Under the Knox resolution, the United States was authorized to keep troops in occupied territory, he pointed out.

## Sentiment Reflected

Senator Borah hazarded the conjecture that the House had fixed on a smaller army than that favored by the Senate, because the members were elected every two years and might, therefore have a keener feeling as to the sentiment of the taxpaying public. "Some one must look at it from the side of the taxpayer," said the Senator from Idaho. The whole question turns on whether it is sufficient for safety and security to reduce the army below the estimate. The action of the President in refusing to send federal troops to West Virginia leads to the belief that this Administration will not use the army for police purposes to any great extent, he declared. "The morale of the entire citizenship of the United States is at stake," he asserted, "and unless some way can be found to reduce expenses, it is going to be in a bad way. There is no way to reduce them except through the army and navy, and we are in such a position that we must say to the people of the United States that the burden must remain unless we can cut savagely on these two items. For this reason, we should make the cut, even if it impairs the morale of the army."

## Future Expenditures

Senator Borah quoted from reports made before the Senate Finance Committee showing that the estimated expenditures for 1921 were \$5,500,000,000, and that those for 1922 would be a little more than \$4,500,000,000, while the postal expenses would add another \$500,000,000. Instead of the figures submitted for 1922, the Senator ventured the opinion that they would reach \$5,500,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000. Pre-war expenses of the government were less than \$1,000,000,000. Mr. Borah was not consoled by the fact that other nations were in the same boat.

He referred to the fact that there would be future devotion in the expenses for railroads and shipping, but that the cut must be made now, wholly on appropriations for future wars, that is, on the army and navy. "Nothing could take place which would reassure the American citizenry more than to know that Congress is trying to relieve them of their burdens," he declared. "I want to ask the Republicans on this side," he said, "what your program is, what you are going to do about reducing expenses? If you don't reduce here, where will you? The public has been lulled by the passage of the budget bill, but that is only an instrument for the persons operating it to reduce expenses. If it itself will not reduce them. If

the present attitude continues, the budget will prove a delusion and a snare."

(One more thing Mr. Borah contended for, and that was that a state of peace might be promptly established, for that, he said, has to do with all these matters. "For nearly three years we have been at peace with Germany, and yet we are technically at war. The worst of it is that we started to do it and failed.")

Senator Borah referred to the acceptance speech of Warren G. Harding, in which he said that as soon as Congress could pass a resolution declaring peace, he would sign it. "Now we have an overwhelming majority of the Senate and House, and the Executive is Republican from turret to foundation stone, yet nothing has been done. We are criticized by the opposing press, apologized for by our own, and are the subject of ridicule by the foreign press. We ought to pass a peace resolution, regardless of the particular wording of it."

## NEW LIBRARIES IN SAN FRANCISCO

Development of Extensive Building Program Since 1906—Two Branches Recently Dedicated—Liberal Policy Manifested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The San Francisco public library program, which included a main library building, nine branches, and 15 deposit stations, has, during the last month, been completed by the dedication of two beautiful branch library buildings, the Presidio branch library and the North Beach branch.

This achievement is the work of a self-perpetuating board of library trustees, which was appointed by Mayor Edward Ross in 1906, and in 1907 when the city voted to accept a Carnegie donation to assist it in reconstructing its destroyed library, and George A. Mullin, controller and secretary of the library board, who has been associated with the board of trustees since the inception of the library building program.

San Francisco had remaining, in 1906, three branch libraries and 2500 volumes. Today she has a main library, a building facing the Civic Center, built and equipped at a cost of \$1,250,000, nine branch libraries containing all the way from \$22,000 to \$39,000, and has now in her libraries 239,455 volumes. The size of the main library building is 190x305 feet; its exterior is of granite on a steel frame, it has a special type of indirect lighting, no sources of lighting being visible. The main reading room is 36 by 190 feet, and it has a capacity of approximately 25,000 volumes. The delivery room at the head of the staircase leading from the entrance vestibule is 65 feet square and 45 feet in height.

Marble Predominates

This room, the entrance vestibule and the main staircase are all designed in a combination of real travertine marble, brought from Italy, and an imitation of this marble made in San Francisco. It is practically impossible for an observer to discern the difference between the two materials. The floors of these rooms have also been made in real travertine, which is the durable and lasting of all known materials. The main stack room has a capacity of 500,000 volumes when completely filled, and future additions may be made for a like number of volumes.

In the erection of this building the city was aided by \$375,000 from the Carnegie fund, and a like amount was apportioned for the construction of a branch library building. The Presidio branch library, which has recently been dedicated, is in a residential district, and is built of reinforced concrete and brick with wooden stud partitions and wood roof construction. The design is in the Italian Renaissance. The facade is finished in pressed brick with arched windows, cornices and trimmings. It has a main reading room, a juvenile reading room and a story-hour room, and the building is so placed that it has either morning or afternoon sun in each room. The lot upon which this building stands extends from street to street, and between the back elevation and the front is a terraced sloping lawn. This branch library cost \$83,000.

## North Beach Branch

The North Beach branch is built on an elevation and has also ample land space; it is similar in architectural type to the Presidio branch. These libraries each contain about 15,000 volumes.

The San Francisco public library has been greatly handicapped by lack of funds and until this last year has been given less for maintenance and the purchase of books than any library of its size in the United States. The amount to be received this year from June 30, 1921, will approximate \$140,000, the taxpayers of San Francisco having voted an extra library tax. This amount will give the library sufficient funds for maintenance and the purchase of books.

During the past few years numerous advances have been made in the salaries of employees of the library. Formerly the minimum was \$50 per month and the maximum \$85; now the minimum is \$85, and the maximum \$125. Heads of departments receive as high as \$160. All the employees of the library are under a civil service adopted by the library board.

## ESTATE TAX AN OFFSET

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An estate tax is an allowable deduction from the income of an estate in computing net income, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

## PROTEST PARADE IS NOT OPPOSED

Publicity for New York Event Scheduled for July 4 Sought, It Is Declared, by Claim That Dry Forces Have Interfered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That an anti-prohibition parade has been announced for Fifth Avenue on the Fourth of July is interesting in itself, but some of the things now being printed about this plan, now being examined in the light of the facts, are considered as amusing by the dregs. There was, for instance, the story printed in newspapers controlled by the liquor interests that Acting Police Commissioner Leach had received so many protests against the parade from prominent citizens that he had referred the whole matter to the corporation counsel. The inference was that the parade organizer would find it difficult to obtain a permit.

A day or so later the same newspapers printed a statement by that organizer, based on the suppositional protests, to the effect that the permit had been granted, that stories of protests were inaccurate, and that nothing was going to interfere with the parade and that the parade was not directed against the Volstead law, but against the fundamental underlying it, "which, as every good American knew, was one restricting his liberty."

After reading this statement it became of interest to ask the acting police commissioner about it. It was discovered that he had received only one protest, and this had reached him on the day the organizer's statement appeared, not before. So that there seemed to be no foundation for the original story about protests. Indeed, Mr. Leach considered that the whole thing was clever publicity work on the part of the parade organizers.

There was no reason why the permit for the parade should not be granted, he said. So long as it was orderly, the parade would be lawful, and the police would see that it was orderly. He expected that not more than 3000 would march. The parade organizer talks about several times that number as being practically set on the mark ready to start.

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was not backward in stepping into the parade ring. He has told the press that it is erroneous to give any credence to the curious report that the whole thing is trumped up by the dregs to make it seem that there is necessity to prolong the activities of the league. Those activities are needed, the dregs believe, but their continuance is not dependent upon organizing a liquor parade.

## India Conspiracy

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Convictions of four Chicago defendants on charges of conspiring to foment a revolution in India in the early part of the world war to aid Germany, will stand as the result of the Supreme Court's decision yesterday to review the cases.

Three of the men, Gustav H. Jacobson, Elbert H. N. Wedde and George Paul Boehm, were fined \$10,000 and sentenced to three years in prison. The other, Heramba Lal Gupta, was fined \$200 and sentenced to 18 months. The indictment charged that the defendant Wedde was to distribute \$300,000 among the revolutionary societies of India which he was alleged to have obtained from the German consul at Chicago.

## SUBMARINES REACH CALLAO

CALLAO, Peru.—Four American submarines, in charge of Lieut.-Com. Walter S. Haas, have arrived here from Guayaquil. The boats had a stormy voyage down the coast, but experienced no mishaps.

## PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pennsylvania.—President and Mrs. Harding, motoring from Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, to Washington, stopped at Lincoln University yesterday and were greeted by the Rev. John M. Rendall, president of the university, and 400 Negro students.

The President was shown the granite arch erected in memory of Negro soldiers who perished in the world war, and in a brief speech said the colored soldiers earned this honor by their efforts. He also spoke of the great benefits of education in furthering the welfare of the Negroes, and contrasted the fine scene presented at the university with those enacted in race disturbances.

The President in his address deplored the recent race riot at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and all similar outbreaks of race feeling. "God grant," he said in referring to the riot, "that we may never have another spectacle like it."

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## BROKERS ARRAYED AGAINST FARMERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—One of the most bitter legislative battles waged in many years is being fought in this State, with the organized farmers on one side and the organized grain dealers and brokers on the other. The center of attack is in the halls of the Legislature at Springfield, but the skirmish lines are being carried into every farming community in the State, while the leaders of both sides, after the weekly clash down-state at the Capitol, return to their respective headquarters in Chicago and issue statements.

Contending that the market place where the price of the farmer's grain and the nation's food is determined is of vital interest to the State, the farmers, led by the Illinois Agricultural Association, have demanded of the

lawmakers a decree to the effect that the Chicago Board of Trade is a public market, and an act placing it under public regulation. The bill passed the Senate by the bare 26 votes required. Stung by the failure of their arguments on the merits of the problem, the Board of Trade interests, headed by Joseph P. Griffin, president, have abandoned their marshaling of reasons, and are attempting to force a split in the ranks of the farmers. On two different occasions they have mobilized delegations of alleged farmers to impress the legislators that the farmers were misrepresented by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

## SENATE DISCUSSES THE SHIPPING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"If the United States Government wants to save money, it should abolish the Shipping Board." This statement, made in the Senate yesterday by Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, precipitated a debate on the Shipping Board and the American Merchant Marine. The government could save \$800,000,000 by abolishing the Shipping Board; it should not be in "private business," said Senator Frelinghuysen. Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, author of the Merchant Marine Act, retorted that we should need the Shipping Board more after we had got rid of the ships, in order to formulate a policy. William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, asserted that the Shipping Board was depending upon foreigners with whom we are in competition to do its work and that that was no way to build up a merchant marine. He said that one member of the Shipping Board should be sent abroad and kept there and then his place taken by another so that there would always be a member across the sea. Senator Jones said that this was provided for in the Merchant Marine Act. It was stated on good authority yesterday that Albert D. Lasker of Chicago had decided to accept the position of chairman.

## INDIA CONSPIRACY CONVICTIONS STAND

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Convictions of four Chicago defendants on charges of conspiring to foment a revolution in India in the early part of the world war to aid Germany, will stand as the result of the Supreme Court's decision yesterday to review the cases.

Three of the men, Gustav H. Jacobson, Elbert H. N. Wedde and George Paul Boehm, were fined \$10,000 and sentenced to three years in prison. The other, Heramba Lal Gupta, was fined \$200 and sentenced to 18 months. The indictment charged that the defendant Wedde was to distribute \$300,000 among the revolutionary societies of India which he was alleged to have obtained from the German consul at Chicago.

## SUBMARINES REACH CALLAO

CALLAO, Peru.—Four American submarines, in charge of Lieut.-Com. Walter S. Haas, have arrived here from Guayaquil. The boats had a stormy voyage down the coast, but experienced no mishaps.

## PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pennsylvania.—President and Mrs. Harding, motoring from Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, to Washington, stopped at Lincoln University yesterday and were greeted by the Rev. John M. Rendall, president of the university, and 400 Negro students.

The President was shown the granite arch erected in memory of Negro soldiers who perished in the world war, and in a brief speech said the colored soldiers earned this honor by their efforts. He also spoke of the great benefits of education in furthering the welfare of the Negroes, and contrasted the fine scene presented at the university with those enacted in race disturbances.

The President in his address deplored the recent race riot at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and all similar outbreaks of race feeling. "God grant," he said in referring to the riot, "that we may never have another spectacle like it."

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## BROKERS ARRAYED AGAINST FARMERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—One of the most bitter legislative battles waged in many years is being fought in this State, with the organized farmers on one side and the organized grain dealers and brokers on the other. The center of attack is in the halls of the Legislature at Springfield, but the skirmish lines are being carried into every farming community in the State, while the leaders of both sides, after the weekly clash down-state at the Capitol, return to their respective headquarters in Chicago and issue statements.

Contending that the market place where the price of the farmer's grain and the nation's food is determined is of vital interest to the State, the farmers, led by the Illinois Agricultural Association, have demanded of the

We like to think that all of these good things are present in this store—

That they are a very necessary part of this store's work.

We thank the man who recently referred to Wana-maker's as an "old-fashioned" store.



Some things in this world are delightfully old-fashioned:

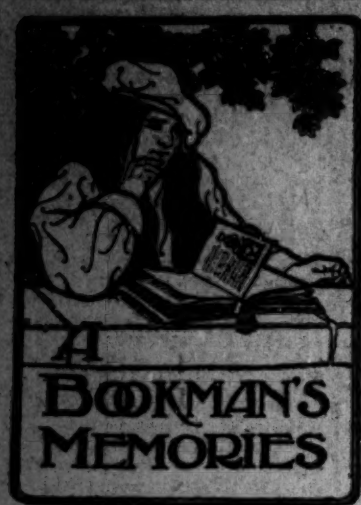
- Kindness—
- Courtesy—
- Humility—
- Truth—

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Samuel Ferguson

Twenty North Great George Street was a landmark of literary Dublin in the days when Sir Samuel Ferguson was Deputy Keeper of the Records. Not even No. 33, over the way, where Professor Mahaffy lived, was better known. Both houses were beautiful specimens of the old Dublin before the Union, the days of powdered wigs and skirted coats, of link boys and sedan chairs. And on evenings when Lady Ferguson or Mrs. Mahaffy were "at home," all Dublin crowded up the stately stairways, into the great reception rooms, with their carved marble mantelpieces and panels painted by Angelica Kauffman. The two men were, indeed, much more than neighbors, and the road between their doorways was trodden by the feet of friendship.

Ferguson had this gift of friendship in its highest degree. Lord Aberdeen, in the days when he was Lord Lieutenant, was struck by the extraordinary love of every one who knew him, and that was all Ireland, for this great scholar. Learned beyond words, as conversant with Erse and Ogham as he was with Latin and Greek, he was as full of fun as a boy, for the scholar who translated the Patrician Documents was the humorist who was guilty of "Father Tom and the Pope." Once every week he kept open house for the boys at Trinity who knew him. That evening any of them who liked came to dinner. On those occasions Congal and King Cormac were forgotten. He was the biggest boy of the party. It was like the nights on the North East Circuit when he would send the boys into the garden to get a glass of stout, or to the north door to get a glass of stout, or to the north door to get a glass of stout.

When the great fire was blazing in the dining room at North Great George Street, and the candles were lighted over the white tablecloth, Sir Sam, for it was Sir Sam that the legends of his friends loved to call him, to say nothing of the cohorts of his official nephews and nieces, was most delightful. No subject was too grave or too gay for the occasion. One moment the most learned antiquarian in Ireland was speaking, while the next the reader of Restoration poetry was discussing "potato eating" as a variant for "sovereign liege" in Rochester's epigram.

Here lies our sovereign liege the king, Whose word no man relies on; Who never says a foolish thing Nor never does a wise one.

To which Old Bowley at once replied, "Very true! for my words are my own, whilst my acts are my minister's." Sir Sam was in favor of potato eating, as a good Irishman should be, though he admitted that sovereign liege was the more authentic.

An Irishman he was indeed, as Gavan Duffy said, "in every fiber of his nature and every flower of his intellect," albeit he came in descent from perhaps the oldest of the Scots clans, the MacFhearghais of Athole. Though he never personally knew Davis, he wrote the most beautiful and most intensely Irish of all the many tributes to his memory, the wonderful poem beginning: I walked through Ballinacorney in the Spring-time, When the bud was on the tree; And I said, in every fresh-ploughed field Beholding The sowers striving free, Scattering broadcast forth the corn in golden plenty On the quick seed-clasping soil, Even such this day among the fresh stirred hearts of Erin, Thomas Davis, is thy toiler!

In one way or another the whole labor of his life was given to Ireland, but he was no politician, and declined to identify himself with a party. He regretted that Parnell hated England at least as much as he loved Ireland, and saw in that hatred the seeds of his own undoing. Yet he understood Ireland as few men did, and so his poetry, some of the really great poetry that Irishmen have produced, became instinct with the spirit of the country. It was the many-sidedness of the man that was so remarkable, and which made him all things to all men, in a way never dreamed of by the apostle. In the Four Courts he was one of the most brilliant of a brilliant bar, in the Record Office his knowledge of the national documents was unsurpassed, at the Academy he was

one of the greatest antiquarians in the world, in his own study he was the first poet in Ireland. These were the things he excelled in, but there were many other things he did far better than most men. The world, however, and the things thereof, he neither sought nor desired. He did not believe that the politicians could redeem Ireland; he believed that Ireland must redeem herself, and he set her the example how to do it—in his own way. K. P.

## PITT'S HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not often that the residence of a famous statesman comes into the market, but at the present moment anyone who has the means and the inclination may acquire one of the homes of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the friend of the American colonists, and the father of the greater William Pitt. The house which is now for sale stands on the edge of Hampstead Heath, on the eastern slope of the hill leading from Hampstead to London. In the Domesday Book the property was scheduled as Willwood, and some of the older inhabitants of the Heath speak of it thus to this day. Then it became known as North End House, North End Place, and in most recent years as Pitt House, the name which it still retains.

Lord Chatham lived here in retirement for some time in 1767. It was in vain that King George, Shelburne, and Grafton besought his aid, in the many troubles that beset the land; he sent his proxy to Grafton for use in the Lords, but he would see no one on business. "Your duty and affection for my person," wrote the King, "your own honor, call on you to make an effort," but Chatham was not to be moved.

Mr. Howitt, in that fascinating volume on the Northern Heights, has given a vivid picture of the man and his methods at this time. "The small room or rather closet," he says, "in which Chatham shut himself up—on the third story—still remains in the same condition. Its position from the outside may be known from an ornate window looking toward Finchley. The opening in the wall from the staircase to the room still remains, through which the unhappy man received his meals or anything else consigned to him. It is an opening of, perhaps, 18 inches square, having a door on each side of the wall. The door within had a padlock which still hangs upon it. When anything was conveyed to him a knock was made on the outer door, and the articles placed in the recess. . . . When the dishes or other articles were returned, the same process was observed, so that no one could possibly catch a glimpse of him, nor need there be any exchange of words."

Since Chatham's day another story has been added to the house, but successive owners, including Sir Francis Willes and Viscount Rothermere, have preserved the Chatham apartments intact. Even in the boards of the floor the marks caused by Chatham's chair are well preserved.

The Work Horse Parade

Why did I spend Memorial Day morning, fully three hours of it, watching the work horse parade? I'm sure I don't know. I'm really not much interested in horsemanship or horse pets. I know too little about them and am too poor ever to hope to know more. And the procession was not gay—there were no floats, no floral decorations, no flags nor banners. Indeed, there were no bands—a special concession to the horses, doubtless. But there was something arresting, something staying, in the sight of dray horses on display, all proudly curried and combed. The wagons were newly washed, many of them freshly painted. The drivers were proud, too, as they sat on their high seats with a child or two and a dog to share the glory.

The crowd was small, the line of march was short, but not so the procession. It was the greatest work horse parade in the history of the City of Boston—200 more entries than last year, the press reported, bringing the total up to an even thousand. Every horse in the number was a ribbon winner, chosen from one did not know how many inglorious brethren. Only one felt sorry that the humbler members could not be lined up on the opposite side of the avenue to watch their noble kind pass by. What a fanfare of neighs there would have been, to be sure! One poor hack

horse we did not see on Dartmouth Street, but the unkind cabby, while he himself watched the parade with interest, parked his trusty nag back to the great equine event. O, hard and stony heart!

The divisions swung into motion at 10 o'clock. A few minutes before 1, the last huckster's plump sorrel had just had a blue cockade stuck above his left blinder and had trotted off as briskly as his driver would allow, away from the cheering grandstand and the jocular man with the megaphone. A long line of the sturdy and faithful, it was a shot fired in the face of the advancing phalanx of gasoline-hearted contraptions, whom no kind word can hasten when they stall and from whom no sweet titbit will evoke a thankful whinny.

## POLO TESTS

The Strength of the Americans

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Exactly what the chances of England are against America in the matches for the polo cup, the first of which is so soon to be played, it is not possible to say, for the reason that no one at the moment of writing—not even the selectors—has more than a hazy notion of what the English team will be. This we do know, however: Maj. Vivian Lockett, who is back of the side which won the trophy at Meadowbrook in 1914 won the trophy quite unexpectedly. I am bound to say, for the English did not suppose that Lockett, Captain Tomkinson, Capt. Leslie Cheape and Captain Barrett, rare combination though they were, would prove superior to Mr. Rene L. Montague, J. M. and L. Waterbury and Mr. Milburn and is to be the English captain. Major Lockett has very properly been given a free hand in the matter of selection, and he is being helped by a small, enthusiastic and sympathetic committee. But the making of a side of sufficient strength to combat successfully the Americans, whose captain is Mr. Milburn, of whom it is agreed that he is as great if not a greater player than before the war, is a task of supreme difficulty.

Frankly, the outlook for the English team at the moment is not encouraging. The melting pot is still on the fire, and so far neither Major Lockett nor his band of helpers have discovered the type of player they are searching after. That they have ideas more or less definite may be assumed, but it is undoubted that the making of the English team is a problem of immense complexity; this, because there are so few players and ponies. It is true that in London today there are several sides between whom, for the purpose of an ordinary tournament, there would be little to choose except that the side with the best ponies would carry the day, but it is this uncertainty of talent that renders the work of selecting perplexing. What Major Lockett is after is the player of international class; an outstanding personality, like Leslie Cheape was at Meadowbrook, for instance, and such a treasure, so far as the outsider can gather, he has not found.

Now the Americans have not suffered from so many years of leanness as the English have; their side was chosen long ago, and when it is equally important they have a stud of ponies of immense quality and quantity. It cannot be believed that the home side will be so well mounted as that captained by the hard-hitting Mr. Milburn. But Major Lockett, with an eye for seeing things as they really are, is conscious of the fact that there are few pre-war ponies left; that those available have been necessarily hurried along in their training and that the pony question is so fraught with difficulty as to give rise to serious anxiety. There is small doubt, however, that the English will do take place the English players will be well mounted, for there is not an owner who would not give his very best.

There has been an opportunity of seeing the Americans' and England's sides in various practice games, and because the visitors enjoy settledness they have shown form much better than the home players. It would be foolish to pretend that the trial games are indicative of the polo strength of the English, and the fact that the Americans have so far smashed opposition to smithereens doesn't mean that they are sure to romp home in the test matches. It is just as well to remember that the English team sent to America in 1914 was only made possible by the surmounting of obstacles, and if you had then asked the average Englishman what he thought would probably happen at Meadowbrook he would have shaken his head doubtfully. Still, because the Americans will almost certainly be better mounted than the English players; because they have had generous opportunities to perfect their team work and so carry themselves as one man; because, owing to circumstances uncontrollable and understandable, the English side will ride out to engage in the first match as a scratch or experimental crew, I favor the chances of the visitors. You have Mr. Milburn as great and as wonderful as ever; the form of Messrs. Rumsey, Hitchcock and J. Watson Webb has favorably impressed the most exacting critics. Of course the matches will be wonderful in keenness, and so far as England is concerned, will be as popular as any international event that has found its way in this year's calendar of sport.

And just this by way of conclusion about Major Lockett, England's captain: It has been written: "About one member of the team there is a unanimity of opinion—the captain himself. Those who know Vivian Lockett agree in realizing that no better skipper could have been chosen, especially in these difficult times. A soldier, a gentleman, a sportsman, he adds to tact an imperturbability which stands him in good stead in the stress and turmoil of the test match. Apparently innocuous, but little gets past him whether in a game or in the polo that is played off the field."

## CHU CHI-CHIEN IN LONDON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The arrival of His Excellency Chu Chi-Chien in London has been the subject of much interest, every facility being given him to see and study the municipal and industrial conditions of the country.

At Buckingham Palace he was received by the King and Queen, to whom he presented an autograph letter from the President of the Chinese Republic, and his great services in connection with municipal reforms and industrial developments made his visit one of particular interest. Road-making, waterways, market places, a circle railway, a national museum, and a central park are some of the improvements in Peking for which he is responsible.

He also, during his tenure of government office, introduced civil service examinations for magistrates, improved the police system, established special schools of training for policemen, and created a department of municipal works. His brilliant career in the Chinese Government includes the premiership, as well as the steps leading up to it, in all of which capacities he has been progressive. He has been Minister of the Interior, Minister of Communications, and Director of the Mongolian Colonization Office. This is the first occasion Mr. Chu Chi-Chien has left China. During his recent visit to Paris he had an interview with Mr. Millerand and received the honorary degree of Docteur-ès-Lettres from the University of Paris.

Not speaking English himself he is accompanied by an able interpreter who was able to affirm that Mr. Chu Chi-Chien was gaining inspiration from what he saw of European systems. It is certain that whatever improvements he notes will be applied to his native country.

The Chinese proverb, "See righteousness, bravely act," which appears on his calling card, has been one he has carried out during the many difficult tasks he has set himself, and by his patience and fortitude achieved. What he now wants for China is the extensive development of mechanical and electrical equipment. Speaking at a banquet given by the government in his honor he said he was glad to hear from the Home Secretary of the readiness of the British people to place at the disposal of China the knowledge and technical skill so essential for the development of commerce and industry.

## ROPE BRIDGES IN TIBET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A broad swift river is undoubtedly a serious obstacle, and it can hardly be denied that rivers have in the past changed not only their own course but that of history. Though the Alps appalled neither Hannibal nor Napoleon, yet Alexander halted at the Indus, as the Romans did at the Rhine. Yet in the long run a river is not so formidable a barrier as a range of high mountains, and is rarely, if ever, so effective as a frontier. The ways men have discovered for crossing rivers are many, but none is more quaint than the rope bridges of Tibet. They are bridges by courtesy only; but their effectiveness none can dispute.

These rope bridges span the rivers of southeastern Tibet, which roll swiftly through narrow, steep-walled gorges. The ends of the rope, which is made of cunningly twisted bamboo strands, are secured to wooden posts driven into the ground, a small level platform being cut out of the precipitous bank. The starting post is perhaps 20 feet above the level of the finishing post, thus allowing for a distinct downward slope; but the sag, and the impossibility of stretching the rope taut by hand, insures a slight up grade at the finish which tends to check excessive speed. Thus at every crossing two ropes are required, one sloping each way. On top of the rope runs a wooden slider, about a foot in length, shaped like a bicycle tire cover, gripping the rope. In the thickness of the wood near the top two slots are cut, and through these pass the leather thongs from which the passenger is suspended.

The Tibetan who essays the passage, standing on the platform beneath the rope, which passes over his head to its foundation post, ties himself up, and holding on to the slider with both hands, steps off into space; thus he slides gracefully down the rope in a sitting position, hauling himself up the last few yards hand over hand. But before the stranger goes over, certain formalities are looked into. To begin with the rope is well greased with butter, to reduce friction. Nor does the stranger tie the knots himself; he is doubly secured, and a stick thrust through the last knot to make assurance sure. Then the word is given, he is lifted up, and slides into space with a word of warning on no account to touch the rope. It is an exhilarating experience, that rush through the air, with the river foaming and roaring beneath.

The baggage is sent across in ex-

actly the same way; it is tied up, and slides down by its own weight. When it stops, a man climbs along the rope, suspended from a slider, and hooking his legs round the load, pulls himself and it up hand over hand. Lastly come the baggage animals, ponies or donkeys. One by one they are led on to the little platform, blindfolded, and trussed up. For a moment they struggle desperately to keep their feet on the ground; then they are pushed over the edge and sail across, kicking the air ineffectually. Sometimes it happens that the slider slips off the rope altogether, leaving the frightened beast suspended in mid river; whereupon men slide down to the rescue. Not without difficulty is the slider righted, and the animal hauled to safety. If the rope is at all worn—and where the traffic is heavy, as on the main routes, it needs to be frequently changed—the friction of the slider becomes so great that smoke rises from it; a hint that it is time to get a new rope.

## THE MEADOW BROOK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

More vigorously and surely than any of the poets in words, Edward Macdowell, the supreme American tone-poet, made certain natural objects his very own by discovering and revealing to the world their inmost nature. When one has once played over his "Woodland Sketches," he never again sees an old white pine without hearing the clangor and superb resonance of those climbing chords in which the musician told its secret. He never sees a water lily without feeling the gently rocking cadences of Macdowell's subtly imitative music. He can scarcely see a wild rose without recalling the inspired although now hackneyed melody which seems the very song it would sing if for a moment it were given a voice. In each of these cases, music has gone farther toward the heart of mystery than words can be made to go. Beside this, Macdowell put into musical notation the spirit of a whole countryside. Coming to the little New Hampshire town of Peterboro and rambling through the hills where Macdowell spent his happiest years, one who knew the "Woodland Sketches" and the "New England Idylls" but did not know that the musician had ever lived there would almost surely be reminded of him. Conversely, one who knows Peterboro and Jaffrey and Dublin can scarcely avoid seeing Mt. Monadnock rise before his eyes when he hears the music for the first time.

Of all his efforts to evoke the sights and sound of his New Hampshire country in the language of tone, however, Macdowell's "Meadow Brook" is the most magically successful. These two pages of music are so much pure wizardry. Their whimsical rhythms, compounded of flashing arpeggios and sweetly meditative chords, draw one's imagination out into the sun-brimmed fields on a bright May morning. The wind is yellow with buttercups there and the air is filled with spray of bobolink song. Elm trees are spreading their lace-work of tenderest infant green against the sky where little tufts of clouds blow over. And through the midst of the meadow, where the turf is greenest, and violets crowd down to moisten their roots, runs an endless strain of happy song, a chuckling gurgle of music, a dancing beam of sunshine made vocal. . . . But how empty and useless a task it is to talk or to write about music!

And yet, if it is impossible to convey by language alone the effect of music which has never been heard, it is hardly less difficult to snare in a net of words the song and light and dancing, the innermost spirit of joy, which is in a meadow brook on any bright, and blowing day of later spring. A mountain river reminds one of strenuous and headstrong youth; the sea suggests the assured strength of maturity aware of its own purposes and powers; but a brook of the meadow is the innocent childhood of water, irresponsible and carefree. For all its speed, it has time for any chance adventure along the way and for many frolicsome and desultory explorations. To give it even the smallest mill wheel to turn reminds one of child labor. It should have no business save to laugh and dance and sing, to glass the May cloud or the robin flying over and to hold a cup for the goldfinch when he flits down joy.

Sparkles out among the fern To bicker down a valley.

from the Canada thistle to wet his bill. If a philosopher, having lost his way, were to find himself suddenly confronted by a meadow brook, he would doubtless find suggestions in it for



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
An endless strain of happy song

many long, long thoughts. Almost inevitably, he would be reminded of the metaphor of the stream which goes back at least to Heraclitus and has been echoed by thousands of moralists since. He would liken the stream to man's life or to history or some other abstract thing in reality very unlike it. But it is even more probable that he would think of the difficulty of getting across without wetting his feet—a meadow being no fit place for a philosopher even in May time. A more welcome visitor would be a painter, who could value the brook for what it is rather than for what it suggests. Even the photographer may find many a shady nook or stretch of sunny water along its course to test his humbler skill. The brook keeps many things to say to the poet alone, if by chance he happens by, and one likes to think of him lingering there where "beauty born of murmuring sound" may pass into his lines. One fancies, however, that the most welcome and beloved of all the rivulet's visitors are children. For they are its contemporaries, its playmates, loving it not at all for anything it suggests to them or for what may be made out of it in painting or music or poetry, but solely for its own sake. When Edward Macdowell wandered down into his Peterboro meadow, that was a gala day for a certain little brook, but even the same brook may well prefer almost any day in springtime when buttercups and daisies are nodding along its banks with children moving among them.

Brooks are scarcely more similar one to another than people are, once one comes to know them thoroughly. One brook tunnels along secretly beneath arches of tall waving grass, hardly more to the man who walks besides it than a slender melodious voice. Another builds itself a screen of thick-set alders and willows, keeping all its beauty for itself alone and for the water ouzel which dwells and builds its nest and lifts up its rare volleying song beside it. Every brook, however sunny its disposition, has its darkling moods of the deeper shaded pools, which mean no more than the momentary pout of a laughing child, before it:

But one is sure that the little stream of which Macdowell wrote his musical character sketch was frank and bright throughout the greater part of its course, open to the sky, a playmate of the breezes. Doubtless there were gray old elms here and there along it, and here and there a wild Hawthorn to send its petals in their season dancing down the current like tiny boats of ivory.

Nothing in the world is more lovely, more cheerful, more various, than one of these silver threads weaving in and out across the meadow's cloth of green and gold. They are the life of any landscape in which they occur, luring and holding the eye by their brightness and color and movement so that one looks away with a sigh. There is a limit to the time one can spend in gazing at a tree, even if it be a beech in the maiden green of April, or at a field of flowers even if they be daffodils nodding in the wind, but no one ever grew bored while looking at and into or over the melody of a meadow brook. It has a message which one is always just on the point of making out, some good news which it behoves us to hear, something to sing or say which will at last reveal the secret of its joy.

## SEA TURN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When the dawn's a band of silver across the beaches' sweep, And the long swells feather where the sea mists creep, The call comes sharp and shrilly like the grate of an anchor chain, Come down! Come down! Come down to the sea again!

Down to the thrash of an off-shore wind, and a roaring Channel breeze, Down to a red-stained freighter bound out for the Seven Seas, A pennant at her masthead, and her nose in the steamer lane! Come down! Come down! Come down to the sea again!

With a Scotsman at her engines, a seaman at her wheel, With Welsh coal in her bunkers, and the red weed on her steel, Her long decks a-shimmer, and her scuppers choked with rain! Come down! Come down! Come down to the sea again!

## Plain and Purl

"Knit one, slip one, purl one, knit two together." So goes the mysterious rhyme that one hears as the needles click in the hands of the knitter, utterly incomprehensible to the mere man, but when a filmy streak of color is shaken out before his eyes and assumes the shape of a garment he has to believe that the incantation is working all right.

A magistrate who is not a family man was confronted with one of those lacelike curliques, in a case where a woman stated that a neighbor had "jumped on her and damaged her jumper."

"What?" said the magistrate. Then he learned that there were two kinds of jumpers, one off and one on, so to speak. Then he asked how much it cost.

"Fifteen and eleven pence a pound." "What?" said the magistrate eyeing the bauble. "I paid 15s. 11d. a pound for the wool, and made it. I shall have to knit a new collar and that will cost me 2s. 11d." "Well, if you can put it right for that amount take out a summons for damage to the extent of 2s. 11d."

"Yes, you see I can pick up those stitches and purl on the new collar when I have knitted it."

The magistrate could not see, he could only believe.

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## CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN BOSTON

## GATHERING IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

Officers for the Ensuing Year  
Announced and Reports Read  
at Yearly Session of The First  
Church of Christ, Scientist

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Annual Meeting of The Mother Church convened at 2 p.m., Monday, June 6, 1921. The meeting opened by singing Hymn 195, "Blessed Be the Name of the Lord," by Mary Baker Eddy.

The President, Mr. Willard P. Emery of Detroit, read the following selections from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy:

Scripture: John 15: 1-14.  
Science and Health:  
Prof. XI, 9 to 14;  
123: 28 to 34 (next page);  
223: 6 to 12;  
495: 27 to 34 (next page);  
261: 4 to 7.

The Reading was followed by Silent Prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

Hymn 153, "Missionary Hymn," was sung by the audience, after which the President announced the names of the officers for the ensuing year as follows:

President, Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., of Boston.  
Treasurer, Mr. Edward L. Ripley, Clerk, Mr. Charles E. Jarvis.

The retiring President, Mr. Emery, made the following remarks:

**Retiring President's Remarks**  
Once again we are meeting from all parts of the field to hear of the growth and progress of our movement. It is a time of rejoicing and gives us the satisfaction that comes as a result of work conscientiously done, yet recognizing very clearly that our individual accomplishments, no matter how great, are but an evidence or proof of what is still to be done in fulfilling the admonitions of our Wayshower, Christ Jesus.

The year just closing has given us a splendid opportunity to show our loyalty and to prove that the churches of the field are fruitful branches of The Mother Church vine. Not since the building of The Mother Church and its extension have we had such an awakening of its members to the opportunity of supporting it and its activities, as we have had during the past year. I am sure we have learned a lesson in appreciation that will never be allowed to slip from our consciousness. We have had required of us the need of greater fidelity, unity and the fuller realization of our responsibility in upholding The Mother Church, through the recognition of its government by the Manual as given to us by our Reverend Leader, Mary Baker Eddy.

During the past year we have been called upon to prove this by our steadfastness in standing for, knowing and accepting the leadership of Truth. Arguments have come, many of them clothed in subtle forms, but a clearer insight and penetration of their purpose to weaken the fabric of our movement has shown us their error. We cannot cease from our efforts to carry on to still greater fruitage the demonstration of our Leader. Our experiences have taught us that we must be constantly alert and on guard that we do not feel that our work is done, when in reality it is just beginning. We are grateful—every one of us—that we have been given the opportunity to stand porter during these times when the singleness of our purpose and our sincerity are put to the test. From every side the reports come of growth in understanding and greater demonstration of the efficacy of Christian Science—proving that regardless of the temptation to turn aside, the loyal seekers for Truth are finding it, and finding through their understanding power to meet every need of the hour. Our trust in God and His power to meet these conditions has brought fruitful demonstrations of healing. Growth has come—progress that proves a greater understanding of Christian Science as expressed in the priceless writings of our Leader—and in its government by The Mother Church Manual which her prayerful demonstration has given us. Our individual growth during the past twelve months is giving us the strength to carry further the demonstration that we have been making—the regeneration of self. It has been rightly said that we grow when we have obstacles to overcome and prove our true worth to a more certain degree when we are under great stress and responsibility. So through the stir of the past year the demand has been to forget self and find our identity in the defense of Truth.

I want again to express to you my keen appreciation of the privilege of serving The Mother Church as its President during the past year. It has been a joyful service and I am indeed grateful.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you our President for the coming year, the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Tomlinson spoke as follows: I acknowledge with sincere gratitude this privilege of serving for the coming year as President of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. The Manual of The Mother Church by Mary Baker Eddy makes this provision for the Annual Meeting: Art. XIII, Sec. 1. "The regular meetings of The Mother Church shall be held annually, on Monday, following the first Sunday in June. No other than its officers are required to be present."

These assemblies shall be for listening to the reports of Treasurer, Clerk, and Committee, and general reports from the field.

Never before in the history of Christian Science was its revered Leader so much beloved as at this hour. Never before was her Church, "The Mother Church," so well understood and so profoundly appreciated. Never was its splendid record so full of spiritual victories by its members as in the past 12 months. It is therefore no surprise that this has been a year marked by great increase in visible membership and a still greater increase in spiritual achievement—in signal victories over sin and in abundant harvest of healing.

Who is there that does not remember the first time he beheld this visible symbol of the invisible verity, "The house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." "Adding to its ranks and influence," as our beloved Leader says in "Retrospection and Introspection," "this spiritually organized Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, still goes on" (page 44). Standing before the original Mother Church we are thrilled as we read that noble, loving inscription cut in the granite tablet of the tower and placed there with the approval of Mrs. Eddy; it reads as follows: "A testimonial to our beloved Leader, the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; author of 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures'; President of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, and the first pastor of this denomination." ("Pulpit and Press," p. 24).

Reviewing our progress Science-wise, we realize how very little we have understood the meaning of this historic inscription and those vital words, "Testimonial, Teacher, Discoverer, Founder, Author, President and Pastor," but we do know that as the membership rightly estimates the truth there inscribed, then does The Mother Church fulfill its healing and redemptive mission, for the beautiful outward structure is but the symbol of the living testimonial to our Leader's work. The illuminated deeds of its membership are the true testimonial and their certificate to her character.

The archives of The Mother Church, the history of its membership, the achievements of the Christian Science movement, these articulate the demonstration of our Leader's understanding, obedience and self-abnegation.

This Mother Church is indeed unique, as our Leader says, but it does not stand alone and apart from the great historic procession of Christ's Christianity. It is a link in "the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God" (Science and Health, p. 271).

The spiritual idea which Christian Science reveals, and which The Mother Church symbolizes was measurably seen by Abraham; the fundamental laws for its human manifestation were given by Moses. Its appearance in the flesh was foretold by Isaiah—"A virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel"—God with us, and this shall be his essential character, he shall "know to refuse the evil, and choose the good." This Christ-idea lived by Jesus of Nazareth, hidden from sight for 16 centuries, which knows how "to refuse the evil, and choose the good," our revered Leader discovered, and this church is a testimonial to her discovery. It is the visible witness to the spiritual structure, the church Triumphant.

There is a sweet picture of Mrs. Eddy as Discoverer, which comes before the eyes of those who were the members of her household. They see her, in the morning hours of each day, seated in her rocking chair beside her writing table in the bay window of her study, with the Bible and the textbook in her lap. She would first read from the Scriptures, and then from Science and Health. This was her "bread from heaven," her inspiration and revelation. We know that out of that light she had come forth as Discoverer and Founder. The religion which she founded then is Mrs. Eddy's legacy by which humanity is enabled to choose the good and refuse the evil.

To reject the evil and accept the good is Christian Science itself; to deny the error and to affirm the Truth is the very kernel of Christian Science work.

Mrs. Eddy's gift to humanity is the organization which makes it possible for all mankind to come to the life-giving waters. The Mother Church is the human instrumentality by which the Truth is made accessible through its activities, departments, safeguards and By-Laws.

What The Mother Church does is to give us the law of true Christianity, which unfolds to us in divine order. Theocracy, the human expression of Christ's kingdom, is defined in the dictionary as "a government among men recognizing the immediate sovereignty of God and receiving His revelations as its civil law." This is an exact description of The Mother Church under the Manual; a direct government by God. Such was the Hebrew state from Moses to monarchy. This people had a leader, revelator, inspired prophets, men of God, judges, but no king.

The Mother Church is an organization the government and laws of which are God-derived, a theocracy in which, also, each member who follows its teaching, is truly self-governed—that is, he demonstrates that God alone governs him. The

rules of this theocracy promote health, freedom and dominion, which are attainable only by choosing good and rejecting evil. These are the rights and privileges disclosed by revelation and won by demonstration.

Our beloved Leader's life is a living example of the rich harvest which ripens for toilers in this vineyard, and she is a witness of the support and protection which The Church Manual affords to the citizens of a true theocracy.

The writing of "Unity of Good" shows Mrs. Eddy's amazing capacity for work. It was written in one of her most busy periods. She was then living at the college on Columbus Avenue. In the midst of her labors her husband passed on; she was engaged in buying her residence on Commonwealth Avenue, doing her largest class teaching, writing for The Christian Science Journal. Yet she had time to dictate in the morning hours that wonderful work on metaphysics, "Unity of Good."

When the first edition of Science and Health was published Mrs. Eddy had reached the age at which one of the most powerful business men in America retired from his business activity, yet she was only at the beginning of "her Father's business." She had passed threescore years and ten when she wrote "Rudimentary Divine Science," "No and Yes," "Retrospection and Introspection," "Pulpit and Press," "Christian Science versus Pantheism," "Messages 1900, 1901, 1902," most of "Miscellaneous Writings," "The Church Manual" and "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany."

I first met Mrs. Eddy when she was 76 years of age. It was after this that she gave us the Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold, The Christian Science Monitor and the topics of the present "Christian Science Bible Lessons." It was after this that she also founded the Board of Lectureship, the Committee on Publication, and the Board of Education, built the church in Concord, New Hampshire, and this Extension of The Mother Church. How clear it is that our beloved Leader's life testifies to the blessings which flow from loyal service to The Mother Church, whose members know how "to refuse the evil, and choose the good."

Our Leader's activity enables us to prove that membership in The Mother Church and whole-hearted obedience to The Church Manual does not narrow but rather broadens our service to our fellows. A Boston daily newspaper once requested that she comment upon her favorite text, and through its pages she taught the world the science of Being as it now appears on page 240 of the textbook, beginning, "The First Commandment is my favorite text." He who refuses the evil and chooses the good in full accord with The Church Manual will find the pathway unobstructed before him, the valleys filled and the mountains brought low.

To tend and water the vineyard means labor, not ease. Mrs. Eddy knew no hours nor seasons for her labors. A copy of the textbook was at her bedside, and often in the midnight watches she was at work upon its pages.

Since Mrs. Eddy gave so much care and labor to present her revelation rightly, we likewise should give unceasing care to the consecrated study of her writings, in order that we may truly understand her own illumined statements about that revelation. There is especial need for a correct appreciation of the spirit as well as of the letter, that we may imbibe her own interpretations of her teachings and admonitions. Frequent obstacles to progress are faulty interpretations or failures to obey Mrs. Eddy's instructions.

There is need on the part of all of us for greater love for our revered Leader. There should be more intelligent appreciation not only for her revelation, but for her untiring devotion and sacrifice. A proper sense of love for her will bring us nearer to her work. Knowing her rightly, we can know her revelation rightly.

It is not for me to presume to praise Mary Baker Eddy. Let the army of regenerated sinners, rescued invalids, lightened hearts, enriched thinkers, speak her worth. "As you work, the ages win," says our Leader in Miscellany (p. 188:25). Mary Baker Eddy's record is written in the progress of a world. Truly do the words of Isaiah describe her: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings. . . that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" (Isaiah 52:7).

**Report of the Treasurer**  
Report of the Treasurer showed the finances of the Church to be in good condition, free from debt and a substantial surplus on hand.

**General Fund**  
Expenditures for the year, \$558,896.30; balance on hand, May 31, 1921, \$271,110.05.

**Real Estate Fund**  
Expenditures for the year, \$60,030.54; balance on hand \$5,945.81. As

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a result, the property acquired in the vicinity of The Mother Church is now entirely free from debt and is available for use in the future as additional facilities are needed. The Mother Church has no financial indebtedness of any kind except for current bills.

**Special Funds**  
On hand May 31, 1921: Unrestricted bequests to The Mother Church, \$70,271.14; special bequests to be used for the purposes specified by the donors, \$10,252.32.

**Christian Science War Relief Fund**  
Expenditures for the year, \$64,627.16; balance on hand, \$139,910.64. Appropriations were made to Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Russia, and elsewhere. Included therein was the sum of \$10,000 to the European Child Feeding Fund, which was augmented by contributions from branch churches and individuals aggregating \$6,417.60, making a total of \$16,417.60.

**Children's Busy Bee Trust Fund**  
Expenditures for the year, \$30; balance on hand, \$2,750.29. In order that the balance still available may be disbursed as our Leader desired, directly or through friends, the present addresses of contributors to this fund who have not yet received their share in reimbursement.

**Christian Science Benevolent Association**  
Current fund: Expenditures for the year, \$506,533.63; balance on hand, \$14,276.51. In addition, United States Liberty bonds are owned in amount of \$110,000 par value.

Construction of buildings, improvements of grounds, and additional furniture and equipment call for the sum of \$55,630.09. Cancellation of the bank \$239,455.33, and the immediate necessity of maintaining and conducting a working fund \$237,947.71, which included provision for non-paying and part-paying guests to the extent that the funds of the Association permitted.

The Benevolent Association has no financial obligations other than for current bills.

**Permanent Fund of the Benevolent Association**

Expenditures for the year from this fund, \$482.76; balance on hand, \$33,965.57.

**Auditors' Report to the Treasurer**  
We have audited the various cash and security balances entering into your report as of May 31, 1921, and find them to be as stated therein.

Very respectfully,  
Harvey S. Chase & Company,  
Certified Public Accountants.

**Report of Clerk**

We are grateful for the privilege of announcing that the affairs of The Mother Church are in a prosperous condition. The adjacent property, held in the name of the Shawmut Real Estate Trust for The Mother Church, is now entirely paid for. The Christian Science Benevolent Association is free from debt and there is a substantial balance in the General Fund of The Mother Church, upon which heavy demands are likely to be made during the coming year.

From July 1, 1920 to May 31, 1921, 2560 lectures on Christian Science have been delivered by members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship to audiences aggregating approximately 2,036,000 persons.

Since our last Annual Meeting, 55 Christian Science Societies, three university societies, one college society and 13 new churches have been recognized as branches of The Mother Church. Thirty Christian Science Societies have changed their titles from Society to Church. This indicates a substantial growth in branch organizations in 12 months.

The growth in membership of The Mother Church during the past year has been normal. It is interesting to note that since the beginning of our organization there has never been a year in which the growth in membership has shown a phenomenal variation, but the average numerical increase has been steadily advancing.

Since the last Annual Meeting two circular letters have been sent to the field, one on November 3, 1920, announcing the need of funds by The Mother Church, the second letter on April 3, 1921, giving particulars re-

garding The Christian Science Benevolent Association and its immediate needs. The response to both of these letters has been most generous and gratifying. The demonstration which our branch churches have made of giving to our Mother Church emphasizes the unity between the branch and the parent vine, and this support of The Mother Church is reflected back to the branches through the increased vigor of our Cause as a whole. In the words of our beloved Leader, "The Cause, our Cause, is highly prosperous, rapidly spreading over the globe; and the morrow will crown the effort of to-day with a diadem of gems from the New Jerusalem." (Retrospect and Intro., p. 35.)

The Directors take this occasion to express their gratitude and appreciation for the many encouraging and helpful letters received expressing gratitude for Christian Science and loyalty to our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy. In an article in The Christian Science Journal for November, 1888, Mrs. Eddy gives this definition of the phrase "loyal students": "I mean those who are loyal to God, to justice, to Truth and Love. Thus loyal, these students and myself are one in motive and aim—united indissolubly in the bonds of Christian Science. This bond is not personality; it is Principle."

**Benevolent Association**  
Since the last Annual Meeting, The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium has completed its first full year of operation, and during even this brief period ample evidence has accumulated to justify our beloved Leader's wisdom and foresight in thus providing a place for those who are in need of the loving care and assistance provided therein. In addition to the care of guests along lines which are wholly in accord with Christian Science methods, there has been put into operation a system of technical training for nurses which is expected to result in great benefit to the entire field, inasmuch as during the three-year period of service each nurse will have been given such practical instruction as is necessary for the sick room.

It is the purpose of the Trustees to erect and equip, at the earliest possible date, an additional building to be used for housing the nurses and other employees, in order that the entire capacity of the three buildings already in operation may be available for guests. The Trustees deem it important that those who are serving our cause so efficiently and faithfully in this institution shall be most comfortably provided for in order that they may have the opportunity for quiet and study which is necessary to the performance of their duties.

In the interest both of economy and convenience it is intended to equip the present laundry building with machinery such as is useful for handling the laundry work of the institution and it is expected that this will be done within the next few months.

Much has been done in beautifying the grounds on that part of the property occupied by the present buildings and some further road work needs to be completed during the present year.

The Field will be glad to know that there is no indebtedness against the Benevolent Association other than current bills for supplies which are taken care of regularly and promptly. It may also be of interest to know that of the total number of guests accommodated, approximately one-third of the number have been assisted, either in whole or in part, in the matter of expense incident to their stay at the Sanatorium, and that more than twenty-five per cent of the entire expenditures for operation

to date has been in the nature of benevolence extended to such guests. In order that the work of the Benevolent Association may be broadened through providing for the additional pointed out in this report, as well as for charitable assistance, a continuance of the liberal contributions which have enabled the carrying forward of the project to its present stage of usefulness is needed.

**Report of the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy**

During the year ending May 31, 1921, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have expended "for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by" our revered Leader, Mrs. Eddy, the sum of \$187,061.50. This amount has been dispersed as follows:

Seventy-three new branch churches and societies have been given \$100 each as assistance in paying the expenses incident to their first lectures, and 16 Christian Science organizations at universities and colleges have been assisted in a like amount in paying the expenses of annual lectures. The Trustees have given further aid to branch organizations in their lecture work by assuming the excess traveling expenses of lecturers upon their tours to foreign fields, to the amount of \$1,272.31.

The sum of \$3,198.77 has been spent in assisting branch organizations in the purchase of books and periodicals presented to public and other lending libraries.

Six hundred and eighty-six branch churches and societies whose reports for the year ending October 31, 1920, indicated that they were entitled to pro rata assistance in the free distribution of Christian Science literature, have been given \$25,467.55.

Forty branches of The Mother Church, located in England, Scotland, South Africa, and twenty different states of the United States and Alaska have been paid \$133,222.87 to enable them to dedicate their edifices free of indebtedness.

**Committee on Publication**

During the past year our Committee on Publication throughout the field of Christian Science have had about one thousand occasions for correcting misrepresentations of Christian Science or Christian Scientists in public print. This number is about the same as in other recent years. It is to be observed, however, that misrepresentation and misunderstanding of Christian Science continues to be expressed mainly and almost exclusively as the reiteration of impositions on the public by professional opponents. Otherwise, most writers, editors, and publishers manifest increasing appreciation for Christian Science and increasing respect for Christian Scientists.

It is also to be observed that the most biased writers against Christian Science usually feel obliged to make admissions which virtually annul their criticisms. For instance, the author of the latest book rehearsing the time-worn contentions against Christian Science put in the following admissions: "Christian Science has proved that it must contain large elements of important truth, for it has laid hold of many minds and spread rapidly among men. The adherents of this faith are generally people of intelligence and culture and some of them are of marked ability. . . . Christian Science certainly meets some wide and deep need in our day. Its success indicates that it has either discovered some new truth, or else it has emphasized and utilized some old truth which other forms of religion have neglected and left fall into disrepute." Of course, such admissions are most significant when they are made by opponents.

One of the notable events of the

past year was the consideration given to Christian Science by the bishops of the Anglican communion at their conference in London last September. The nature of their conclusion can be briefly indicated by the following excerpt from the encyclical letter issued for the bishops of his church and communion by the Archbishop of Canterbury: "There is much in Christian Science which ought to be found within the Church, where it would be supplemented by truths which in Christian Science are neglected." Of course the fact that this conclusion did not express entire agreement with Christian Science does not keep it from amounting to a significant change of attitude.

In the performance of their duty to guard the legal rights of Christian Scientists, our Committee on Publication have had a busy year. Most of the legislative bodies in this and other countries have convened during the past year, and many of them have been pitted with measures calculated to restrict the rights of persons who cherish religious and medical freedom. Happily most members of legislative bodies are fair-minded, and will amend or reject a bill when it is shown to be oppressive in its purpose or effect. Thus, the immediate sponsors for certain important bills in Congress have shown the most praiseworthy desire to respect the rights of Christian Scientists, and of other citizens. So also the same respect for civil and religious liberty has been continually shown by state legislatures.

Among the notable legislative enactments of the past year, perhaps the most important from the viewpoint of Christian Scientists are the new acts regulating the practice of medicine in the State of Nebraska and the Province of Nova Scotia, in both of which clauses were inserted providing that such acts should not be construed to affect the practice of their religious tenets by members of any church. Similarly, the Legislature of the State of Iowa repealed a clause in the medical act of that State which might possibly have been construed as restricting the practice of Christian Science. In Florida in a case not involving Christian Science, the state Supreme Court upheld the right of parents to rely on the practice of religion rather than the practice of medicine for their children.

Notwithstanding these incidents and others which deserve to be mentioned, there never was a greater need than there is now for vigilantly maintaining medical and religious freedom against both the direct and the indirect uses of compulsion and restriction. Reports of progress during the past year from various sections of the field were read by Mr. Frank Walter Gale, C. S. D., of San Francisco, and Mr. George Monroe Giffen, C. S., of Los Angeles, California.

These were followed by reports from the floor, and the meeting closed with the Doxology.



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## FACTIONS ALIGNED ON ENFORCEMENT

Spokesman for Liquor Interests  
in Congress Serves Notice That  
Transfer of Authority Will Be  
Sought—Drys Are Mobilizing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Anti-prohibition leaders in the House of Representatives are beginning to marshal their forces for the forthcoming struggle over the Volstead bone-dry bill when a concerted effort is made to transfer the law enforcement powers to the Attorney-General.

John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, acting as spokesman for one of the factions that is waging relentless warfare on the National Prohibition Act, served notice on the House yesterday that he intends to make an issue of the enforcement transfer on the floor. In a letter addressed to each member of the House, he directs attention to the following amendment, which he declares has a strong following:

"Section 2. The Attorney-General of the United States, his assistants, agents, and inspectors, shall investigate and prosecute violations of this act, and shall have entire execution of all portions thereof which do not directly relate to the raising of revenue for the United States. All provisions of the National Prohibition Act relating to its enforcement inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

"In brief, the purpose of the proposed amendment," writes Mr. Hill, "is to transfer law enforcement from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, my position being that although I oppose the National Prohibition Act, as long as it is a statute of the United States it should be enforced by the Department of Justice, in the interest of law enforcement and general respect for the law."

Mr. Hill stated that whether members favored or opposed the Volstead act, he felt that all would agree "to the propriety of having a criminal statute enforced by the Department of Justice instead of the Treasury Department."

It is expected the offering of this amendment will prove the signal for a general onslaught on the Volstead bill, which annuls the Palmer beer ruling and otherwise strengthens the enforcement act. Mr. Hill does not go so far as some of the members of the Appropriations Committee in urging that law enforcement be taken out of the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. Since A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and David H. Blair, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, both want to wash their hands of prohibition enforcement, the prohibition leaders face the light of their lives.

The Volstead bill probably will be taken up the latter part of the week, or earlier, if it can be squeezed through along with other pieces of legislation that have the right of way. Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, declares that his supplemental bill already transfers many of the duties of enforcement to the Attorney-General. He declares also that the proposal of Mr. Hill is met more than half way in the new bill, which clearly gives the Attorney-General the right to prosecute violations of the prohibition act.

## SHIPPING BOARD DROPS CONRAD CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An official announcement from the United States Shipping Board, containing the results of the investigation made into the charges against W. Davis Conrad, assistant admiralty counsel of the board, by Elias H. Henderson, formerly in the department, has been issued from the New York office. The investigating committee says:

"In the opinion of the committee, the charges have not been substantiated by any evidence so far submitted, and the committee is also of the opinion that the further taking of testimony will not substantiate these charges."

The board has dismissed the charges, which involved conspiracy to put a number of steamship companies operating Shipping Board vessels into receivers' hands, for the benefit of A. C. Carson, Mr. Conrad's brother-in-law, and the latter's law partner, Delancey Nicoll Jr., who were made counsel for the receivers.

## CHARGE AGAINST OIL COMPANY IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The statement was made in the Paris "Intransigeant" that, on the authority of Marcel Cachin, it had been said in the French Chamber of Deputies by a member of the Commission of Mines, that the Standard Oil Company had spent \$600,000 francs to influence the French press. This charge was branded as utterly false and ridiculous by A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

## RAILROAD MEN HOLD MEETING OF PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The meeting in Faneuil Hall, called by the New England Division of the Transportation Group of the Railway Brotherhoods to protest against reduction in the wages of railroad employees, was attended by about 1400

## NATCHEZ, TOWN OF LEGEND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Probably no other town in the south of the United States, certainly no other on the banks of the Mississippi, is so loved of legend and so interwoven with romance as Natchez, once the center of government of a strong tribe of Indians, and known even before the coming of Bienville, the first of the adventurers to visit what is now New Orleans, for Iberville, as early as 1700, halted at the bluffs whereon the Mississippi port now stands. All the

that was the presence of a town of considerable size already there, filled with strong, intelligent and courageous people.

These Indians were greatly advanced beyond the other tribes of the southern part of what is now the United States, according to the chronicles of the early French explorers. Indeed, they might have compared favorably with the Five Nations of the North, or with the Brule Sioux of the Northwest. One writing in the archives of the Louisiana State Historical Society, bearing date of 1710, or 1719, the exact figures are undecipherable, says:

"The Natchez were of light mahogany complexion, with jet black hair and eyes. Their features were

national destruction. Perier and Chepart, successors to d'Iberville in control of the French settlement, finally drove the Natchez from their homes. French chronicles of the time incline the reader to the belief that the Natchez claimed to have originated in a land to the south, and that they contended that the birthplace of their race was in the sun. This is surprisingly like the belief of the Aztecs that Tonatiuh, the parent of their race, came from the sun. Judge Charles Gayarre, a well-known writer on subjects connected with olden days in the south, says:

"When came the Natchez, those worshippers of the sun, with their eastern rites? How is it that Grecian

Natchez, has left us his romantic impressions of this race and its country in his "Atala," "René," and in his greatest work, "The Natchez."

But we do know that, in 1716, Bienville built Ft. Rosalie, so named for the wife of the famous Pontchartrain, for whom is named the lake between whose southern shore and the bank of the Mississippi, New Orleans, lies. The traditional site of this stockaded fort may be visited, on the very crest of the bluff, above the present ferry landing, and in the rear of the present Rumble House. Here the French withstood the Indian attack, after the Natchez had endured 16 years of injustice at the hands of the adventurers. Have the ill-fates of France more than once wavered in that memorable battle, but at last the musket proved superior to the bow, the flights of arrows ceased, and the French, probably numbering less than a modern company of infantry, conquered.

## FINANCIAL CONCERNS MAY EXPLAIN DEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When the Lockwood committee on housing resumes its sessions today, the heads of the financial concerns mentioned in recent testimony as insisting upon purchase of other property or acceptance of Liberty bonds at par, instead of cash, as a condition of making loans on mortgage, will have an opportunity to explain the deals under investigation. These institutions include the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Prudential Insurance Company, and a number of banks, savings banks and trust companies.

## UNITED STATES AND PERU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has paved the way for American participation in the first centennial of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Peru during next July. It reported favorably to the House the Senate resolution which passed that body on April 27, last, creating a commission of six members and a secretary, to be appointed by the President, to represent the United States on the occasion. An appropriation of \$15,000 is authorized to defray the expenses of the South American trip.

## LABOR MAN'S SALARY \$25,000

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Warren S. Stone became one of the highest paid national Labor executives of the country when the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers voted him a salary of \$25,000 a year as grand chief of the brotherhood and president of its cooperative national bank, building association and pension association. Mr. Stone's salary had been \$13,500.

## PROFITTEERING IN RENTS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A special committee of the Board of Aldermen which has been investigating the rental and housing situation here, in its final report recommends legislation to prevent profiteering in rents and unwarranted eviction of tenants. The report states that conclusive proof has been found of profiteering in rents.

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## BETTER CONDITIONS IN SIGHT IN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding and his Cabinet as well as the groups and forces that are working for economic rehabilitation and business revival at home and abroad are gratified by the reports from Europe, and the war-devastated countries in particular, which clearly indicate that the economic barometer is rising and that the way is being paved for effective utilization of the American financial resources.

Better conditions are in sight. Exhaustive and minute inquiries conducted by the Department of Commerce, under the direction of Secretary Herbert C. Hoover, provide an index of the recuperative trend of the countries that have experienced such a hard pull in post-war economic stagnation.

The department's statistics show that rationing of food has been abandoned in territory covering approximately 66 per cent of the European population and that even in the countries in which it is still in force it has been relaxed in regard to certain commodities. This curve toward normalcy does not apply to Bolshevik Russia, which has not to any appreciable extent participated in the general improvement noticed.

It is fully expected that by the end of next harvest rationing will be 100 per cent removed, although it is possible that the recovery of Austria may lag behind the rest of Europe. Austria went farther toward economic bankruptcy than any other of the major countries, and consequently the progress is slower and the application of remedies more difficult.

There is still another exception to the general rule. Clothing, particularly in central and eastern Europe, continues to be scarcer than it was even at the time of the armistice, as the importations of textile goods have been constantly falling behind the wear.

This situation with regard to the great need for textile goods presents a hopeful sign to the American textile industry. With the expected improvement during the next few months and the relieving of the population of Europe from legal restrictions of rationing, the demand for clothing, both cotton and woolen, will be stimulated, and the American market is the most available for purchase.

## LEAGUE MEETING POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Postponement until next year of the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League has been announced because of the present industrial depression.

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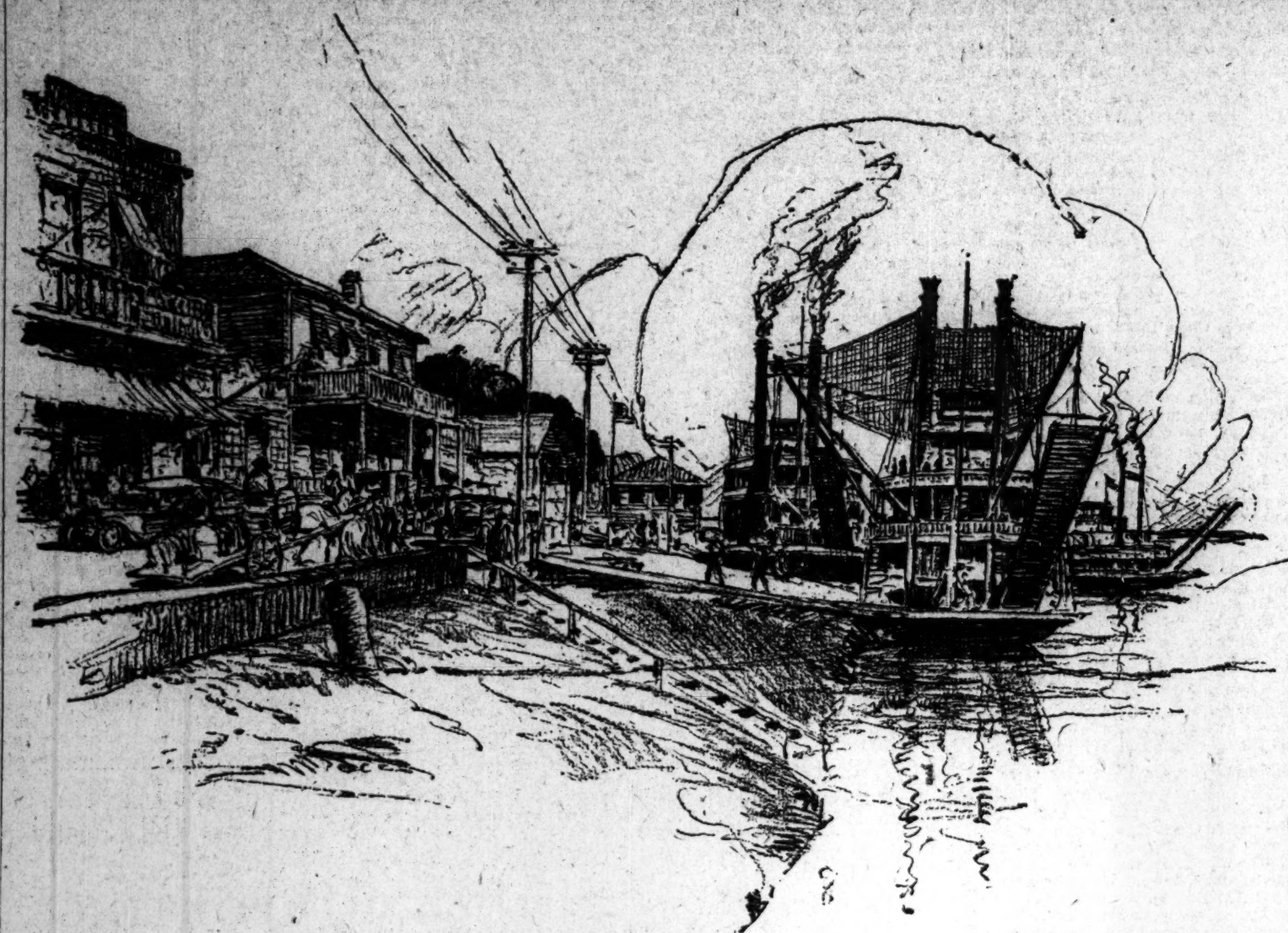
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The old steamboat landing, Natchez, Mississippi

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

coordinated with the inland waterways, the highway routes, and the transoceanic routes. This can be done only through democratic government operation or control of all these means of transportation, if not government ownership thereof. Freight rates should be reduced, but it would be the height of folly and injustice for the government to reduce wages of railway employees as a class until freight rates are reduced."

## CARNEGIE SCHOOLS AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Carnegie Corporation of New York has announced an additional gift of \$17,462,000 to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and to the Carnegie Institute of Technology, part of which is conditional upon the raising of \$4,200,000 from other sources. It is expected that this Carnegie institutions in Pittsburgh will have an increase in total endowment of about \$21,662,000, making the whole endowment more than \$49,000,000.

## GERMAN LINER RENAMED

NEW YORK, New York—The former German passenger liner Kaiser Wilhelm II has been renamed President Harding. It was announced by the United States Mail Steamship Company, to which the vessel was allocated by the Shipping Board. During the war the President Harding was known as the Agamemnon, and operated by the navy, she played an important part in the transport service. She will ply between New York, Southampton and Bremen.

## ART EDUCATION DIRECTOR

ROCHESTER, New York—Announcement has been made of the resignation of Royal B. Farnum as president of Mechanics Institute to become director of art education for the State of Massachusetts.

## DEFICIENCY BILL IS PASSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$156,000,000, an increase of \$55,000,000 over the amount voted by the House of Representatives, has been passed by the Senate.

Indian tribes, from the Five Nations of the north to the communal tribes of the southwest, seem to have known this comparatively large Indian city, and most of them, according to the records remaining from the French and Spanish explorers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, had traffic with the tribes whose life centered in the town to which they gave the name of Natchez, which was the name of their tribe.

Built on a bluff, well above the Father of Waters, in a rolling hill country of beautiful forests, cut with many wandering, flower-bordered creeks, Natchez looks well out over the lowlands of Louisiana toward the great gulf. Directly beneath it, on the Louisiana side, lies Vidalia, saved many a time and oft from the practical jokes of the great river by strong levees, rising in thick ramparts against the stream.

But no such theft by the river ever menaces Natchez; it rises too high from plain and river, and for this was selected by the Natchez Indians for the center of their government. Today, it resembles nothing so much as an English village, surrounded on all sides save the river by an English countryside, filled with oaks and wild roses. The square, pillar-fronted homes delight the eye amid southern settings. Many of these older houses have fallen into decay, some of them have been bought by northerners and reconstructed into good imitations of their former splendor, and a few have been maintained by the families, heirs and descendants of their families, in something approaching their grandeur in days "befo de wah."

As early as 1700 the French under d'Iberville sailed and rowed and poled their way up the Mississippi, until the bluffs of Natchez broke upon their eyes, a welcome sight after so much sea and the endless gray marshes. They decided, before they left their flat-boats and their schooners, that this was the very spot of spots for their settlement, for they had passed the Crescent Bend in the great river, where, 20 years later, the Sieur Le Moyne de Bienville was to lay out and found what is now the city of New Orleans. But there was one difficulty in the path of d'Iberville and his followers up the bluffs of Natchez, and

regular and their expression intelligent, open and noble. They were tall in stature, few being under six feet in height, and the symmetry of their well-proportioned limbs was remarkable.

Large ceremonial mounds, in and near Natchez, bear witness to the fact that these Indians had a form of religious worship, and other French records tell of their ceremonies to and in honor of the sun. At the time that d'Iberville reached the territory occupied by the Natchez, they were organized into seven tribes, with as many tribal villages, all under control of the central village on whose site Natchez now stands, and all commanded by a chief who is said to have been called "the Great Sun."

"They cultivated corn," says this French record; "made earthenware, and wove blankets as well as baskets from the grasses of the marshes on the west side of the river. . . . They had a calendar controlled by the moon, which they regarded as the mate of the sun, and their year began in March."

The second village of the seven is chronicled as having been situated at a point three miles from Natchez and the river, and known nowadays as St. Catherine's Creek. The third settlement is said to have been called "White Apple Village," and to have stood on the present site of a crossroads settlement, Second Creek.

As the Aztecs in Mexico received Cortez and his Spaniards, marveling at their fair complexions and yellow hair, so did the Natchez receive d'Iberville and his blond Frenchmen—as guests, and never dreaming that they were opening the gates of their village to



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## DIFFICULTIES OF SPANISH SOCIALISTS

Split Is Threatened Over Problem of Joining Moscow or Adopting Reconstruction of the Second International

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Anything more extraordinary than the proceedings of the Spanish Socialists at the special congress they held in Madrid for the determination of the great problem as to whether they shall go over to the Third International under the domination of Mr. Lenin, or adopt the reconstruction of the Second International—this being virtually the simple issue—could not well be imagined. In this surging world of doubt in Spanish Socialism great decisions are not reached without violent internal struggles.

In the present case not only were the delegates sharply and even bitterly divided, inclined to adopt all kinds of personal measures against each other, but the public, being admitted to watch and listen to the proceedings, have been taking no inconsiderable part in them, and have on their own account created violent upsets. They have called the delegates the most uncomplimentary and unpleasant names, given them fearful advice as to what they should do with themselves and all others, and at the moments of greatest excess of feeling have even taken to fighting each other.

### Extreme Leninists

These spectators—to be euphemistic in description of them—are of a very decided political pattern; they are extreme Leninists, with a considerable tendency toward anarchy. Russia of the present time pleases them mightily, and they regard the Socialists who are not so pleased as "traitors" and call them so from their places in the public seats. So the proceedings have been among the liveliest of their kind known in Madrid for frank and open expression of political feelings, with no reserves, have been a gigantic success. But the serious Socialist delegations are full of apprehensions.

The first test of voting strength arose early in the proceedings upon a question as to whether the Socialists of Bargas had a right to vote on their own account or whether they must be included in the Toledo provincial federation. It was known that the Bargas people favored the Second International, which was to say that they were practically Reconstructionists, and so the vote upon their capacity was stripped of all its essential technical points and made simply a straight issue between the two sections. The Bargasites, that is to say a delegate representation of 2000 votes. This preliminary expression of opinion was naturally of the greatest importance, and it greatly excited the spectators. During the afternoon, Professor Betsdorf of the Madrid University, made a long speech against the Third International, declaring that if the Spanish Socialist Party entered they would be violating the fundamental idea of Marxism, which was the true Socialism.

### Night Session Held

Eager to approach the issue, a night session was begun at twenty minutes to eleven, with Mr. Cabello in the presidency, and it was then that disorder broke out. There was a series of sharp debates upon voting capacity and the rights and privileges of individuals and committees, and when "vivas" began to be shouted from the public seats, for the Third International, and there were answering cries for the Second, Mr. Cabello intimated that the task of presidency was not to his liking and gave it up. Mr. Acedo taking his place, Mr. Lamonedá then entered upon a criticism of Fernando de los Rios, one of the two delegates sent to Moscow and the one who was in favor of reconstruction and against Mr. Lenin and his Third International. Mr. Lamonedá said that this delegate was the best specimen of those who vacillated about entering the Third International, fearing to do so, and they found him in his report of Moscow to be telling them not what they wanted to know, but of the blackness, the severity and the violence of the present regime in Russia.

But they must recognize all the same, that in a bourgeois regime there was more violence and severity. The delegates who had returned from Russia had had to tell them that production and culture had been socialized there, and if, with the revolution not yet complete and those two aspirations, the strongest of all, achieved, how could they oppose themselves to it?

Turning to Fernando de los Rios, Mr. Lamonedá exclaimed, "When in our anxiety to know all that there was to know, we sent you to Russia as one of our keenest minds, we find one of our Spanish newspapers in three sharp lines that cut like knives reminding us that you have said that 'Russia is worse than a penitentiary.' The Russian revolution has succeeded with the first part of its program, which is the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the question for us now is whether we are with Russia or against her."

The public shouted out, "With Russia!" and various persons began to scream indignantly against some of the delegates. Mr. Lamonedá went on to declare that the opponents of the Third International were insincere, and he criticized the conduct of various representatives of the party holding public office, including a speech made by Mr. Sabarrit in the Cortes. Mr. Sabarrit denied what was said against him, the public took a turn in the dispute, and a very violent scene ensued. After a while the public began to exchange blows among themselves, and there was shouting and screaming everywhere. One of the delegates turned to the President and exclaimed, "There can be no sincerity where there is only cowardice!" The tumult became worse, the delegates and the public took to arguing with and shouting against each other and there were "vivas" for the Third International, for Syndicalism and for anarchy.

After a while Mr. Lamonedá found himself able to get on somehow with his discourse, and proceeded to say that he would not attack Pablo Iglesias, the veteran leader of the party, because he was absent, but he must attack his ideas. At this stage some of the other senior members of the party, those favoring Reconstruction, like Largo Caballero, felt they could not usefully stay at the meeting and retired. Mr. Lamonedá went on to argue in favor of dictatorship even at the cost of liberty, saying that it should be exercised by the most organized minority.

### How Revolution Begins

Revolution, he said, was effected when the most audacious, most determined and most conscientious minority seized the power. He insisted that Mr. Lenin's 21 conditions called for no other expulsions than those of such Socialists as voted for adhesion, and did not then exhibit proper discipline but obeyed undertakings they had previously made to the party. There must be some expulsions, but no great mass of them. Mr. Lamonedá confessed, however, that the Spanish Socialists were in a difficult position no matter what they did, as there was bound to be a split now. He said that those who believed that they should follow a revolutionary tradition in Spain must vote for the Third International, whatever the consequences might be. To vote for reconstruction, when even those who supported it were known to declare that they had no faith in it, was to assist in the creation of difficulties for the first Socialist state.

After this meeting the executive determined that some limits must be imposed upon the intervention of the public and that for the future only persons who were affiliated to the General Workers Union should be admitted. A letter was received from Pablo Iglesias in which he strongly supported the views of Fernando de los Rios and the Reconstructionists, saying he felt that in these lay the best chance of their continuing as a united party, serving the interests of the proletariat and increasing the power of Socialism. To vote for Mr. Lenin's 21 conditions would, he felt, be a great mistake, and a schism in the party would be promptly produced. He asked the delegates to consider the social and economic conditions through which their country was passing, and pay regard to the delight with which the enemies of Socialism anticipated a split among them.

## COMMON AIMS OF SOUTH AFRICAN RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

GRAHAMSTOWN, Cape Colony.—At the graduation day ceremony in connection with the Rhodes University College, Dr. Viljoen, Superintendent-General of Education for Cape Colony, said that this was the first occasion on which the University of South Africa was exercising its right to hold a special congregation for the purpose of conferring degrees at the seat of one of the constituent colleges. That, in his opinion, was a historic occasion; that day Grahamstown was commemorating a great national event.

Proceeding, Dr. Viljoen said the Act of Union should really be regarded more in the nature of a permanent peace between the two great white races in South Africa than as a mere legislative measure, for it established definitely full equality of political and language rights of both sections. Regarded in that light, the Union of South Africa was a triumph on sagacious statesmanship. Time would show it was equally in the interests of both Dutch and English. While perpetuating a steadfast allegiance to all that was good in the nation from which their country was sprung, it should likewise foster the growth of South African patriotism. The very fact that the two races came together with characteristics of their own should, if anything, tend to prove that they were doubly equipped to fulfill a common destiny, if only they could agree to meet as fellow citizens in complete equality.



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## TYROLESE VOTE TO JOIN THE GERMANS

More Than 98 Per Cent of Those Who Registered Opinion in Tyrol Favor Union—League May Be the Deciding Factor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—By an overwhelming majority, more than 98 per cent of the total votes recorded, the people of the Tyrol have declared in favor of union with Germany. For the union there voted some 130,000 persons against less than 1600. Just what the result of the plebiscite signifies and what its ultimate consequences will be remain to be seen. Some political circles regard the whole affair as having no real importance, while others affirm it will have far-reaching developments.

All the organization for the plebiscite had been most carefully prepared down to the smallest details, and the utmost political pressure was brought to bear to secure the largest possible majority for the union. Voters who sought to evade the issue by not going to the poll were warned that they would be regarded as hostile to the union.

There was no lack of money; large sums are said to have come from Germany, particularly from Bavaria. German speakers took part in most of the political meetings. The Monarchist Party in Austria, the only party really opposing the union, declares that German money and undue political pressure were employed to such an extent that nobody could regard the result of the plebiscite as representing the free and independent opinion of the Tyrolese.

Whatever may have been the methods resorted to, there is no doubt as to their success. In Innsbruck, 83,981 votes were given for the union and only 476 against. In Lienz, the figures were respectively 13,540 and 84. In a few districts not a single vote was polled against the union.

### Germans Appear Little Concerned

No new arguments were brought forward in support of the union, only the oft-repeated assertion that Austria's only salvation lay in joining Germany. From Germany itself one hears comparatively little about union with Austria. Of course, at the present time Germany has many more urgent questions to consider than the incorporation of Austria, and it would not be politic for her to advocate such a project however much she might wish it.

No doubt some sections in Germany would like to see Austria included in their territory; Austria's iron supplies would just now be very welcome to Germany's heavy industries. On the other hand, Austria, with its deplorable financial and economic conditions, unable to raise enough food to supply its own population, would hardly appear to be a very desirable country for annexation.

The political issues involved in this question of the union are both complicated and important. The Austrian Christian Socialists are opposed to the union because it would dispel all their hopes of the restoration of the Hapsburgs. On the other hand, a section of the party believes that the final result of the Tyrol plebiscite will be a union with Bavaria. There is, they say, a very strong and serious Royalist movement going on in Bavaria for the restoration of the House of Wittelsbach, in the person of the former Crown Prince Rupprecht. This, of course, would mean Bavaria's breaking away from Prussia. Under these circumstances, the union of Austria and Bavaria would, it is claimed, be rather welcomed than opposed by the entente.

Naturally, such questions are not discussed in the public press, but they are attracting much attention in Austrian political circles, which are watching very closely the development of affairs in Bavaria. The Bavarians and the Austrians have very much in common; they are of the same religious faith and have the same pronounced artistic tastes and capacity.

It is noteworthy that the plebiscite

in Tyrol took place in spite of all the protests of the central government in Vienna, and in open defiance of a note handed to the chancellor, by the French Minister, threatening to stop all relief measures unless the government could put an end to the agitation for union with Germany. This note, by the way, was not supported by Great Britain and Italy, although the Austrian Foreign Office, in order to make the impression of the note more emphatic and peremptory, declared that these powers associated themselves with France's action. It is true that British and Italian representatives were present at the delivery of the note, but they were only there at the invitation of the Austrian Foreign Office. The Vienna Government communicated the contents of the French note immediately to Innsbruck, where it called forth a storm of indignant protests. The Tyrol authorities answered that it was too late then to stop the holding of the plebiscite, as all the arrangements had been made.

### The Direct Consequences

So far the direct consequences of the plebiscite have been to encourage and intensify the agitation for the union in the neighboring provinces. The Salzburg Landtag unanimously adopted a proposal from the Pan-German party to hold a plebiscite on the union question on May 29. The Landtag further protested against the threatening note of the French Government. On the same day the Upper Austrian Landtag also unanimously passed a resolution in favor of holding a plebiscite. It has been difficult to prevent the remaining provinces in the Austrian Republic from taking similar action. Styria is already talking of a plebiscite.

Many people who are supporting the movement for the union are not really at heart in favor of it, but they are weary of waiting for financial help from abroad and are becoming more and more convinced that there is no other course but for Austria to throw in its lot with Germany. The Prussians and the Austrians are quite different people, and it will certainly be very difficult to induce the easy-going, pleasure-loving Viennese to conform to the severe discipline of Prussian industrial life.

After all, the question of Austria's union with Germany can only be definitely settled by the League of Nations. Doubtless the advocates of the union reckon that they will have much more prospect of success if they can show the Geneva tribunal that an overwhelming majority of the people in Austria want to belong to Germany.

### AUSTRALIAN HEALTH OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—When the Commonwealth Government "swallowed" the Rockefeller Institute "bait" and decided to establish a Federal Health Department, the proposal was on moderate and economical lines, but already some government supporters are apprehensive that the new department will cut into state powers, ignore the work done by the university, appoint well-paid medical men and generally expand and inflate until taxpayers are wakened to the true position.

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## LEADER IN BRITAIN URGES LABOR UNITY

Robert Williams, Transport Workers' Executive, Says Solidarity Is Need of Employed Classes of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Congress of the International Transport Workers Federation, held at Geneva in April, was attended by 73 delegates, representing 26 unions in 16 European countries. Notable absentees were the representatives of the British National Union of Railwaymen, who, with 470,000 members, constitute the third largest union in the federation. Their absence was, of course, due to the industrial situation in England, at that time particularly difficult, as it was not known to what the miners' strike might lead.

The same reason prevented the attendance of Robert Williams of the National Transport Workers Federation, who sent a long message in which, after dealing briefly with the situation in England, he observed that the seamen, dockers and waterside workers of all countries were now united, as was the case in no other industry.

### Capitalism's Ordeal

Since the armistice, he said, their numerical strength had grown enormously, and with it naturally their bargaining powers to obtain a higher standard of life. But now, more than two years after the armistice, the old system of capitalism was passing through a trying ordeal. The peace treaties, like the war of which they were the outcome, reflected the grasping tendencies of capitalism and landlordism. The new states had learned nothing from the experiences of the war; Poland, Hungary, the Baltic States, and others newly born were pursuing the old paths of militarism and imperialism, and privation was forced upon the workers of those countries.

It was, Mr. Williams considered, more and more clear that if the workers, internationally combined, permitted a serious reduction in the economic status of one or more countries, this reduction would undermine the conditions of life of workers in every other nation. International solidarity must be more than a phrase; it must be a living, guiding policy to transport workers, railway workers, and in fact to the working class in general throughout the world.

The devastating effects of the peace treaties, he said, were preventing the normal resumption of trade and free interchange of commodities, which must be the foundation of abundance of employment for transport workers. The pursuit of unreasonable indemnities threatened the foundations of the entire system of private ownership.

"How we can assure," said Mr. Wil-

liams, "that the transition from unrestricted capitalism to Socialism will take place without wholesale destruction, remains to be seen. Every reasonable man instinctively hopes that the social transformation from capitalism to Socialism will be conducted in a peaceable and orderly manner, but if force is used against us we shall be compelled to retaliate with greater force."

The congress, which lasted five days, dealt with a long agenda including no fewer than 23 special resolutions. The fact that half of these resolutions were submitted by different organizations in Holland was probably due to the fact that the central office of the federation is in Amsterdam. Four resolutions were submitted by the executive, and four by the National Transport Workers Federation of Great Britain.

The proposals of the executive naturally advocated authorization for special action. One dealt with efforts to thwart militarism and imperialism, another authorized negotiations with the International Miners Federation with a view to a working agreement, and another had reference to payments of affiliation fees in view of the variation of exchange rates.

### Next Congress at Vienna

One of the most important decisions arrived at was the calling of a special conference of transport workers to which should be invited representatives from North and South America, Australia, New Zealand and eastern countries, to consider methods of acting in union in case of a dispute at any center. It was pointed out that attempts by dock and waterside workers to obtain improvements in conditions were constantly thwarted by the allegations of employers concerning the competition of neighboring or foreign ports.

It was decided to hold the next congress at Vienna in the autumn of 1922, and Amsterdam was confirmed as the headquarters. The general council was appointed as follows: J. H. Thomas and Robert Williams, Great Britain; J. Durling and H. Jocke, Germany; W. Brodecky, Czechoslovakia; A. Forstner, Austria; C. Lindley, Sweden; and Mr. Bidegaray and J. Guinchard, France.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REPORTS CONFLICT  
ON COTTON GOODS

Slow Market on Fine Fabrics  
but Percalae Sell Well Even  
With Jobbers Objecting to Mill  
Quotations Same as Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Conflicting conditions, arising in different parts of the cotton goods markets during the past week, and pointing, apparently, in opposite directions, made the entire situation rather confusing.

Cheerful news is reported from the gray goods markets so far as print cloth is concerned. The big corporation printers announced percale prices for the fall season at exactly the same levels as prevailed for the past season, and following this announcement, or the determination of what the announcement would be, a number of the largest printers in the country entered the market in a fairly big way and bought freely for deliveries running through June and July, and extending in some cases into August. Prices advanced with the heavy buying, and 3½-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s, which were moving very slowly early in the week at figures around 6½ and 6½ cents, went to 6½ cents and held that level very firmly. Narrow print cloths sold around 4½ cents for 27-inch 64 by 60s, an advance of an eighth over the former prices. Heavy sheetings were slow, but there was a good demand for the lighter sheetings, both for bleaching and for manufacturing purposes. Bag manufacturers bought cautiously in small quantities, not because they complained of the price but because of the slowing-up in the need for their product. Prices in these lines remained very firm, with an upward rather than a downward tendency.

## Quick Goods in Demand

Pressure for quick goods worked to the advantage of the eastern mills, situated as they are within short distances of finishing plants, and Fall River was able to get 6½ cents and 6½ cents for 38½-inch 64 by 60s at the same time that southern goods were being offered for 6½ cents, while toward the end of the week sales of spot goods in the east were made at a full 7 cents a yard. The difference of an eighth or a quarter of a cent a yard is partly offset by the larger cost of freight on shipments from southern mills to eastern dyeing and bleaching and printing establishments, and the saving in time makes it advantageous for many buyers to pay the long price to secure the eastern product.

The action of the printers in announcing unchanged percale prices amounted to a refusal of the request of jobbers that percale prices in the future be named on a basis which would allow for trade discounts. The jobbers do not take kindly to the publicity that manufacturers' price reductions have received, claiming that they find it difficult to get buyers to pay sufficiently substantial profit margins above these prices to cover the risk and cost of doing business in jobbing houses. The printers, however, were unwilling to shoulder the onus of quoting advanced prices for the fall season, which would have been necessary under the trade discount plan, and left the jobbers to their difficulties rather than risk the confusion and explanations that would have been involved in doing otherwise.

Continued trading was heard of on carded yarn shipments having colored yarn stripes and "dobby" effect, and further business also was going on in semi-fancy bordered serims and similar goods. Fall River reports total sales for the week of at least 100,000 pieces, and the New York trading is said to have well exceeded 300,000 pieces, the net result being that print cloth mills are fairly well supplied with immediate business and are steadily reducing curtailment.

## Fine Fabrics and Combed Yarns

On fine fabrics made of combed yarns a very much slower market is reported, with business confined to regular customers and consisting chiefly of silk and colored yarn fabrics and novelties and certain specialty fabrics made by only a few mills. The planter constructions such as lawns and voiles have been very slow and the current market quotations are too low to allow the mill to get out whole. Poplins and pongees have been moving and some dimities, sephyras and fine white goods. An encouraging feature in an otherwise drab situation has been the willingness of some converters to place long-term commitments on goods intended for the spring trade. Prices have been very close, but on the fancy type of goods that has formed the bulk of the trading buyers were willing to be reasonable on this point and to allow the mill a fair margin of profit.

Yarns have been practically lifeless and the spinners are again growing pessimistic.

The British textile strike is taken as another indication of further delay in deflation in that country, but is not expected to have much immediate effect on the market because most of the English mills were already wholly or nearly closed because of the coal strike. There are some even who look for an adverse rather than a helpful effect on the American market, for they point out that the price of raw cotton may be weakened by the British trouble and that indirectly may operate to slow up the yarn and cloth business on this side of the Atlantic.

GERMAN ANILINE  
DYES INDUSTRIES

Financial Statements Show Increased Profits Last Year—Further Increases in Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany—The German aniline dyes and kindred industries, judging by recently issued balance sheets, are in a most flourishing condition, as are most German industries. The Baden Aniline works, for 1920 earned net profits amounting to 65,184,493 marks, against 27,025,045 marks for the preceding year, and after liberal reserves, including 5,000,000 marks for the employees' aid fund and 15,000,000 marks to the new workmen's pension fund, having been provided for, a dividend of 20 per cent has been declared against 18 per cent for 1919. The company also continues to increase its capital, and like the Bayer undertaking and that of Hoechst (those three big companies which are closely connected generally act on parallel lines) the increase of the Baden Aniline Dyes Works is sure to be from 252,000,000 marks to 450,000,000 marks, and the 72,000,000 marks preference shares are understood to be on the point of being converted into ordinary shares. Large capitals are needed for reconstruction purposes and for the extension of the nitrogen industry. The sentences preventing persons interested in competing companies from being elected members of the board of the Baden Aniline Works are to be removed from the statutes of this concern, and the general director of the Bayer Company and the general director of the Hoechst Company are to be elected members of the board of the Baden Aniline Works.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

LONDON Stock Exchange Weekly Official Intelligence says American stocks formerly held as collateral against loans, which will be returned to British investors during August, include Cuba Company, Louisville & Nashville common, Alabama & Great Southern preferred, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha common and preferred.

The British Woolen Trades Export Corporation is understood to be closing a deal for immediate shipment to a group of Jugo-Slavic importers of large quantities of woolen piece goods of all grades on six months' credit. The corporation is said to have agents throughout central Europe making similar negotiations.

NEW YORK MARKET  
STILL DEPRESSED

NEW YORK, New York—Last week's depression in the stock market was continued yesterday, and, with few exceptions, the list closed substantially lower. Unfavorable financial industrial and commercial conditions gave impetus to extensive professional offerings. Investment rails lost 1 to 3 points. Sugars, oils, rubbers and chemicals also registered losses. New lows were made by United States Rubber, while General Asphalt went below 59. Call money was firm at 7½ per cent. Sales totaled 744,700 shares.

The close was weak: American Agricultural Chemical 4½, off ¼; American Sugar, 75½, off ¼; International Paper, 62½, off ¾; Royal Dutch of New York 55½, off ¾; United Fruit, 103½, off ¾; United States Rubber 61½, off 2½; United States Steel 79, off 1½; Studebaker 70½, off 1½; Reading 68½, off 2½; Mexican Petroleum 147½, off 2½.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE**  
Mon. Sat. Parity  
Sterling ..... \$3.78 \$3.85 \$4.8665  
France (French) ..... 0.794½ 0.821 1.380  
France (Belgian) ..... 0.793½ 0.820 1.379  
France (Swiss) ..... 0.793½ 0.820 1.379  
Lire ..... 0.173½ 0.1812½ 1.930  
Guilder ..... 0.352 0.410 4.020  
German marks ..... 0.160 0.155½ 2.380  
Canadian dollar ..... 0.812 0.812 .....  
Argentine peso ..... 0.318 ..... 4.825  
Drachmas (Greek) ..... 0.090 ..... 1.920  
Pesetas ..... 1.293 ..... 1.933  
Swedish kroner ..... 0.255 ..... 2.680  
Norwegian kroner ..... 1.195 ..... 2.680  
Danish kroner ..... 1.743 ..... 2.680

## LIBERTY BOND PRICE

NEW YORK, New York—The Liberty 3½ per cent tax-exempt bonds have moved up to 88.20. The recent decline is believed to have been furthered by the decision of the Federal Reserve Bank to reduce loan values on Liberty bonds and Victory notes. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that advances and redemptions are to be based on approximate market value instead of par value. The reserve bank has for some time been conducting a campaign to reduce the amount of such advances and redemptions to make the transition as light a matter as possible. The new plan is expected to make it more difficult to borrow on Liberty bonds and to speed the process of getting the remaining Liberty bonds out of the banks.

**INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN**  
LONDON, England—Announcement has been made by the Indian Government that it will issue an unlimited rupee loan. It will be in the form of 6 per cent five and ten-year bonds, and will be issued and repayable at par.

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TER MEULEN CREDIT  
PLAN STILL WAITS

Immediate Prospects of This  
International Scheme Doing  
Anything to Foster Better  
Business Appear Dimmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—It is now two months since the organizer of the Ter Meulen scheme was appointed by the League of Nations. The one tangible proof which his office in London has given of its existence is contained in a pamphlet published in the first 10 days of May by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, under the title "International Credits." The organizer himself—if not the whole Ter Meulen scheme—has been sidetracked for the time being to Vienna, where the League of Nations is attempting to tackle the problem that has baffled the allied governments ever since the Treaty of St. Germain was signed.

Of the new pamphlet issued by the office of Sir Drummond Fraser there is little to be said, because it is new in nothing but form. It contains in appendix the text of the Ter Meulen scheme, with which by now the public must be becoming comparatively familiar, since it was produced in its present form before the end of 1920. In 11 pages of text this scheme is explained. "The situation," we are told, "now is, that the organizer, pending the constitution of the International Commission, will get into touch with the governments and business organizations interested in the scheme, in order to ascertain their requirements and resources."

## Problem in Austria

The organizer very recently returned from Vienna, where he has been in touch with one government which is emphatically "interested in the scheme." The problem of Austria is, admittedly, a very special case, but if the progress made by the League of Nations Committee under Mr. Guckstadt of Denmark, is not greater than would appear from the news which is beginning to reach London from Vienna, the prospects of a speedy application of the Ter Meulen scheme even to Austria are not good.

The Austrian section of the Reparation Commission under the presidency of Sir William Goode has now been dissolved and the League of Nations has taken over control. The dissolution of the Austrian section had one immediate and unmistakable effect. It gave a sudden and violent impetus to the movement for political union with Germany. For the Reparation Commission in Vienna had taken a very large and sweeping view of the functions. Instead of acting as an instrument of oppression on the lines of Mr. Keynes' forecast, it won for itself a moral authority which, in spite of the delays of the past two years, was unchallenged. It drew up, and vigorously defended in the highest quarters, a scheme for the economic rehabilitation of Austria, based on first-hand knowledge and wholeheartedly supported by the Austrians themselves. That scheme, after many vicissitudes, was finally rejected by the Supreme Council early this year, and it was rejected on the ground that it involved direct inter-governmental credits which, in the present condition of their finances, the allied governments were not prepared to recommend to their parliaments. This question of direct advances to the Austrian Government is the rock on which every scheme so far put forward has been broken.

## League of Nations' Policy

The dissolution of the Austrian section, therefore, not unnaturally had a very depressing effect on Austrian opinion. But there was no reason why this impression should have been justified in the event, unless the League of Nations pursued a policy of masterly inactivity in regard to its own proposals. It is the promise of still greater delays which is now tending to foster the belief that adoption of the Ter Meulen scheme for Austria is not very seriously intended. In financial circles which are interested in Austria there is the greatest regret that the renewed participation of the United States of America in the affairs of the Reparation Commission and the Council of Ambassadors will not have the effect of bringing American influence to bear upon the Austrian question. For that question now lies outside the sphere both of the Reparation Commission and of the Supreme Council, so that in effect the help of America is still excluded where, in the general opinion, it is most needed from the purely economic point of view.

But the Ter Meulen scheme was never intended for Austria, and failure to apply it there need not necessarily involve failure to apply it elsewhere. But there are few signs of progress even in these other directions. The pamphlet issued by the International Credits office has nothing to report and indeed it contains a statement of the functions of the organizer which tends to the suspicion that there is not

likely to be any business to report for some considerable time yet. The organizer is (1) to prepare a constitution for the International Commission (which would be the supreme authority for administering the scheme if it ever came into practical operation), (2) to work out the details of the scheme (though for five months now the financial public has been discussing Mr. Ter Meulen's very detailed proposals), (3) to consider how far the scheme can be fitted into existing arrangements (e. g. the exports credit schemes which already exist in England, France, and elsewhere, and the Edge Act in the United States of America), (4) to make inquiries, (5) to advise on the organization likely to be required.

## The Dust of Officialdom

To anyone who is actively engaged in finance or trade at this time of unparalleled depression and difficulty in Europe, these provisions read almost as if they were intended as a joke. There has been time enough, in all conscience since the Brussels Conference of September, 1920, for leisurely investigation, and yet the functions of the organizer as here stated are not to organize but to inquire. In London at any rate the opinion of the City in regard to international credits is rapidly settling down to a kind of half-amused despair. The various credit schemes fostered by the British Board of Trade have resulted in uncommonly little business, and the impression now is that, after all the to-do about the Ter Meulen scheme, this too will be left to the dusty shelves of officialdom.

The pity of it is that, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the scheme is the only workable and practical scheme yet proposed, and the only one which gave evidence of having been thought out in great detail by a man of affairs. It has stood the test of a prolonged examination and at one time there seemed to be every hope of its being effectively applied, for economic necessity soon disposed of the political objections which were urged against it at the outset by the smaller nations. But apparently it is to go the way of all flesh.

## DIVIDENDS

Chandler Motor, quarterly of \$1.50 per share. This is a reduction in the annual rate from \$10 to \$6.

Manila Electric Railroad & Light, quarterly of \$1.50, payable July 1 to stock of June 17.

Hupp Motor Car, quarterly of 1½% on both common and preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 20.

American Woolen, quarterly of \$1.75 on both common and preferred, payable July 15 to stock of June 16.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber, quarterly of \$1.50 on common, reducing the annual rate from \$12 to \$6. Regular semi-annual of \$3 was declared on preferred, both payable June 15 to stock of June 1.

OIL SHARES STRONG  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Oil shares were the strongest feature on the stock exchange yesterday and trading in the group was active. News of the Shell Transport & Trading and Royal Dutch Petroleum dividends counteracted the effect of the announcement of the increase of £7,000,000 in the capital stock of the Anglo-American Oil Company. Shell Transport & Trading was 5½ and Mexican Eagle 6½.

In the face of a plentiful supply of money, gilt-edged investment issues dropped again. Continental loans also sagged and Mexicans, too, were flabby. Home rails and industrials were mixed and the unfavorable labor situation checked buying.

Generally markets were narrow and irregular. Consols for money 45 15-16; Grand Trunk, 4½; De Beers, 10; Rand Mines, 2½; bar silver, 34; per ounce. Money, 4 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 5½ per cent; three months bills, 5½ per cent.

BETTER BUSINESS  
CONDITIONS SEEN

Investigation by Government Department Gives Ground for Encouragement—Even Railroad Situation Seems Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Investigation by various departments of the government, including that of Commerce and the Treasury, has given grounds for encouragement regarding the ability of the producers, the business men, and other classes, to pull out of the slough into which conditions had fallen after the war.

The statement of W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, after his tour of the south and southwest, was distinctly favorable. The Secretary of Commerce has reached a similar conclusion in regard to conditions over even a wider area. The farmers are still asking for relief and are needing it in many cases. The Administration is anxious to extend it, but the question now is, how shall it be done. The farmers themselves are not united on this question. Some of them want lower rates of interest, some of them better redemptions and other conditions, including lowered freight rates, and enlarged foreign markets. The Federal Reserve Board has of its own volition abandoned the punitive rates imposed when there was greater fear of speculation.

In the south the limitation of cotton acreage and other efforts on the part of the planters give promise that in that section production is being adjusted to consumption.

The wheat situation is greatly improved, with bright future prospects. It is stated that the supplies in this country now have been largely liquidated and that there is a prospect of more wheat being exported than ever before. Of course this government will have to go on with the process of lending money so that the wheat may be sold, but with indications of betterment abroad, which are beginning to appear, and support at home, the wheat growers should be in better mood.

A ray of hope is even beginning to glimmer in regard to the railroads. The combination of the cut in wages, reclassification and other changes is expected to make more improvement than was at first thought possible. Even the proposal to readjust rates would not affect gross returns adversely but would merely bear less hard on certain commodities and increase trade and traffic.

It is not claimed that the railroad problem has been solved, but the first step toward relief and normal conditions has been taken and this prepares the way for other forms of relief and stimulation.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Changes in the wheat market were comparatively slight yesterday, July making an advance of ¼ of a point to 1.30, and September, with a fractional loss, closing at 1.16½. Corn prices were somewhat higher, with July at 65 and September at 65½. Hogs were active and slightly lower. Provisions were steady, with little business transacted. July rye 1.23½, September rye 1.05½, July barley 64½, July pork 17.00, July lard 9.65, September lard 9.75, July ribs 9.90, September ribs 10.10.

## SWISS ELECTRIFICATION LOAN

BERNE, Switzerland—The Swiss domestic loan for the electrification of the railroads of the country yielded 200,000,000 francs instead of the 100,000,000 francs expected.

Argentine failures in April reached total liabilities of 13,185,216 pesos, compared with 3,453,968 pesos in April, 1920.

GOLD DISCOVERY  
MADE IN NIGERIA

Report Says Payable Ore Has Been Proved in Two Prospecting Shafts—Areas Scratched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A report received by the shareholders of the Naraguta (Nigeria) Tin Mines, Ltd., from the general manager of the Birnin Gwari Gold Areas (a branch of the Naraguta Tin Mines, Ltd.), states that payable ore had been proved by two prospecting shafts. In the first shaft sunk, although values up to four ounces of gold per ton of ore were got, it was considered that the general grade was too low to warrant further work. When the second shaft was sunk, good grade ore was discovered six feet below the surface. At this "find" hopes were raised and the shaft was continued to a depth of 50 feet. At 35 feet the ore body proved to be 12 feet wide and ranged in value from three pennyweights to 10 ounces per ton. At water level (48 feet from the surface) the values of the ore were found to be much higher than near the surface. In the hope of finding even higher value ore the shaft was again continued, this time to 12 feet below water level, but the force of water became too strong. A sample taken at this depth, however, showed a value of 30 pennyweights to the ton.

"Payable ore has been proved by the two shafts for a length of 140 feet, and is still continuing," says the manager of the gold areas. Up to early in April 14½ hundredweight of ore from the first shaft has been treated for a yield of eight ounces smelted gold, and the tailings were estimated at 3½ ounces per ton. The bullion was of a high grade and estimated at about 950 fine gold. The stretch of ore, which had no defined walls, had been traced for a distance of three miles.

Prospecting still continues and further developments are anticipated. Despite the amount of work already carried out, the areas have been literally only scratched," the manager adds.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, July 12.44, October 13.15, December 13.53, January 13.67, March 13.95. Spot, steady; middling, 12.60.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD  
Washington, D. C.Offers For Sale  
SIX EX-GERMAN VESSELS  
AS IS AND WHERE IS

3 Cargo and Passenger, 1 Cargo, 2 Sailing

Sealed bids for the purchase of the six ex-German vessels described below, will be received in the office of the Chairman, United States Shipping Board, on or before June 10, 1921, at 10:30 A. M., at which time bids will be opened in the office of the Board and to be on a lump sum basis AS IS, WHERE IS.

## MERCURY (ex-Barbarossa)

DWT ..... 10,350 Breadth M ..... 60 ft.  
Gross ..... 10,982 Depth ..... 38 ft.  
Net ..... 6,462 Speed ..... 14k.  
Length B. P. .... 327 ft. 3 in.  
Mi. Steam Radius ..... 8,782  
Steel, twin screws, 4 decks, cargo and passenger, coal-burner, equipped with quadruple expansion engine, IHP, 7,200, 7 Scotch boilers, built 1896 by Blohm & Voss, Hamburg, Germany. Present location Philadelphia, Pa.

## NANSEMOND (ex-Pennsylvania)

DWT ..... 15,002 Breadth M ..... 62 ft. 2 in.  
Gross ..... 13,883 Depth ..... 41 ft.  
Net ..... 8,526 Speed ..... 12k.  
Length B. P. .... 359 ft. 4 in.  
Mi. Steam Radius ..... 8,208  
Steel, twin screw, 3 decks, cargo and passenger, coal-burner, equipped with quadruple expansion engine, IHP, 6,200, 7 Scotch boilers, built 1896 by Harlan & Wolff, Belfast, Ireland. Present location Philadelphia, Pa.

## PORTO RICO (ex-Moccasin)

DWT ..... 4,760 Breadth M ..... 45 ft.  
Gross ..... 4,301 Depth M ..... 28 ft.  
Net ..... 2,319 Speed ..... 13.5k.  
Length B. P. .... 370 ft.  
Mi. Steam Radius ..... 10,900  
Steel, one screw, 3 decks, cargo and passenger, coal-burner, equipped with quadruple expansion engine, IHP, 3,000, 3 Scotch boilers, built 1903 by Flesherberger & Schiffe, Flensburg, Germany. Present location New York.

## OTSEGO (ex-Prinz Eitel Friedrich)

DWT ..... 5,160 Breadth M ..... 45 ft.  
Gross ..... 4,638 Depth M ..... 29 ft. 6 in.  
Net ..... 2,593 Speed ..... 11.3k.  
Length B. P. .... 370 ft.  
Draft ..... 25 ft. 4 in.  
Steel, twin-screw, decks, cargo, equipped with quadruple expansion engine, IHP, 2,400, 3 Foster water tube boilers. This vessel has just completed reconditioning as a cargo vessel; new boilers have been installed, engines, tail shaft and auxiliaries repaired and put into first class condition.

## ARAPAHOE (ex-Steinbeck)

DWT ..... 3,000 Breadth M ..... 42 ft.  
Gross ..... 2,163 Depth M ..... 26 ft.  
Net ..... 2,061 Bale cargo cubic ..... 183,103  
Length B. P. .... 276 ft.  
Grain cargo cubic ..... 206,030  
Steel, 3 mast, 1 deck sailing vessel, built 1892 by W. Hamilton & Co., Glasgow, Scotland. Present location, New York.

## TONAWANDA (ex-Indra)

DWT ..... 2,847 Breadth M ..... 37 ft. 9 in.  
Gross ..... 1,746 Depth M ..... 24 ft. 8 in.  
Net ..... 1,626 Bale cargo cubic ..... 146,808  
Length B. P. .... 280 ft.  
Grain cargo cubic ..... 158,026  
Steel, 3 mast, 2 deck sailing vessel, built 1892 by Russell & Co., Greenock, Scotland. Present location, New York.

TERMS: Cash—Certified check for five per cent of the amount of bid must accompany proposal to purchase. Should purchaser elect deferred payments, A BOND ACCEPTABLE TO THE BOARD GUARANTEEING FULFILLMENT OF CONTRACT MUST BE FURNISHED. Bidder must also state the trade in which it is contemplated to place the vessel or vessels bid on.

For further information and for permission to inspect, address Ship Sales Division, United States Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.  
Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the United States Shipping Board, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Sealed Bid for (name of vessel or vessels)." Do Not Open Until June 10, 1921."

BIG FLOTATION OF  
FRENCH OIL SHARES

Group That Is Associated With Anglo-Persian Company to Put Stock on London Market and Continental Bourses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An important flotation on the French financial market are the shares of a French company which will be associated with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. There will probably be some competition with the Standard Oil Company, which already possesses a French branch.

The new group, which is to market oil in France and in the French colonies, is entitled the "Société Générale des Huiles de Pétrole, 'Pétrolor'." The shares, which are also to be introduced on the London Stock Exchange and on other continental bourses, are of 500 francs each. The total capital is to be 100,000,000 francs. It is announced that of the 200,000 shares thus constituted a block of 20,000 will not be subscribed for, but will be handed over to a French syndicate and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. In addition they receive 200,000 deferred shares on which no value is nominally placed. This is in consideration for work which had been done in advance. In respect of this work, however, it should be noted that a cash payment with 8 per cent interest is to be made equal to the sum actually expended.

It is explained that at the end of next year certain selling contracts that the Anglo-Persian group possesses will expire and it will then be in a position to dispose of an immense amount of refined oil and other petroleum products. It is equipping itself with organizations through which it may sell its oil.

The French company holds an agreement for the supply for a period of 20 years of the products of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. It intends to push the sale of Anglo-Persian oil in France and French colonies. Especially in motor spirit does it expect to do considerable business. It may be added that the Standard Oil Company is also extremely active. In Vienna it has just established a branch known as the Austro-American Petrol Company.

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High Speed  
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## BRITISH GOLFERS WIN TEAM MATCH

United States Professionals Are Defeated, Nine Matches to Three, in Preliminary to British Open Championship

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from the European News Office, GLENEAGLES, Scotland (Monday).—The team of professional golfers representing Great Britain gained a decisive victory over the United States professional side here today by 9 matches to 3. This is the exact score by which the British amateurs lost to the American amateurs at Hoylake, England, recently. The American professionals failed to win any match in the tournament, just as the British amateurs had done previously, and in the singles the only American to score victories were: Emmett French, Frederick Macleod and Wilfred Reid. The Americans managed to have two matches in the four-rounds which fell to the home side by 3 games to 0, whilst 6 out of 10 singles were also won by the British representatives.

Play opened in the four-rounds with a splendidly contested match between George Duncan, British open champion, and Abe Mitchell on the one hand and the American professional champion, John Hutchinson, and W. C. Hagen on the other.

The Americans started off well and playing consistently obtained a lead of two holes. This they lost, however, before the turn when the match was all square. They became 2 up on the home side, but were overtaken again at the seventeenth hole where Mitchell placed a splendid tee shot near the pin. The last hole was a halved match, thus ending all square. The American had given a steadier display, but their opponents had shown fine powers of recovery from awkward lies due to the inaccuracy from the tee.

**SINGLES**

George Duncan, Great Britain, defeated John Hutchinson, United States, 2 and 1.

Abe Mitchell, Great Britain, drew with W. C. Hagen, United States.

Edward Ray, Great Britain, lost to Emmett French, United States, 3 and 1.

Joseph Taylor, Great Britain, lost to Fred Macleod, United States, 1 up.

Harry Vardon, Great Britain, defeated T. L. Kerrigan, United States, 3 and 1.

James Braid, Great Britain, defeated Clarence Hackney, United States, 5 and 4.

A. G. Havers, Great Britain, lost to W. F. Reid, United States, 3 and 1.

James McKendrick, Great Britain, defeated George Macleod, United States, 5 and 4.

Joseph Taylor, Great Britain, defeated William Melhorn, United States, 3 and 2.

J. G. Sherlock, Great Britain, defeated Charles Goffner, United States, 3 and 2.

**FOUR-ROUNDS**

George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, Great Britain, drew with W. C. Hagen and John Hutchinson, United States.

Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, Great Britain, defeated Emmett French and T. L. Kerrigan, United States, 3 and 1.

Joseph Taylor and James Braid, Great Britain, drew with F. J. Macleod and Clarence Hackney, United States.

A. G. Havers and James McKendrick, Great Britain, defeated W. F. Reid and George Macleod, United States, 5 and 4.

J. G. Sherlock and Joshua Taylor, Great Britain, defeated Charles Goffner and William Melhorn, United States, 1 up.

## RACES TO BE HELD ON ISLE OF MAN

International Tourist Trophy Motor-Cycling Contests Will Take Place June 14 and 16

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The international tourist trophy motor-cycling races will be held on the Isle of Man course on June 14 and 16. Preparations are already in an advanced stage, and the number of entries is unusually heavy, both for the junior and senior events. The intense interest with which not only motor cyclists but the general public follows this annual race is due to a considerable extent to the fact that it is the only public motor-cycling road race held in the British Isles. The fact that the Isle of Man is governed by a Parliament of its own gives a way of escape through the general prohibition of road racing, and every year the Parliament of the little island passes a special act closing the roads to ordinary traffic during the progress of the tourist trophy races. Last year considerable delay was caused because, owing to a deadlock between the upper and lower houses of the Parliament, the special act could not be passed through until within a week or two of the races.

This year all the preliminary arrangements are in order, the roads are being put into repair and an elaborate telephone system will keep the grand stand signaling station in close touch with the progress of each man. Arrangements are also being made to the men at all points to every part of the British Isles. The course is the same as that used last year—a 37½-mile circuit with grand stand and finishing point near Douglas. The circuit is far from an ideal speed track, but its mountain climb, hairpin bends, narrow bridges and right-angle turns serve to introduce touring conditions.

## ENGLAND STRONG IN SIX-METER CLASS

International Yacht-Racing Contests Between That Country and United States Promise to Be Interesting Events

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The main attraction of the forthcoming yachting season in Great Britain will undoubtedly be the international contest between the United States and England in the six-meter class, which is attracting widespread attention and promises to be one of the most interesting events ever organized. The American challenge has been taken up very seriously, and the visiting yachtsmen will find a very difficult problem before them when they arrive in British waters.

What they will have to face may be gauged from the strength of the six-meter class this year in England. It is the strongest in the history of British yachting. Twelve new yachts are being built for it, and several existing boats are being altered to suit the rule. Among them are boats for W. P. Robertson, Algernon Maudslayi, B. J. Gould, Messrs. Parkinson & Emmans and another for E. S. Parker. The last will be named *Victoria*. T. C. Glen-Coats has designed a boat for himself. She will be named *Aurora*. F. J. Sheehan has also designed a new boat for himself, to be named *Collie II*. Lord Birkenhead is having one built and the Hon. J. Ward has commissioned one from C. E. Nicholson's design. The round dozen is completed by a yacht designed for Colonel Simpson from the design of E. P. Hart.

## PUDDEFOOT LEADS SECOND DIVISION

Is the Champion Goal Scorer in This Section of the English Association Football League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—By virtue of a goal scored for West Ham United against South Shields in the course of the week ending May 7, S. C. Puddefoot brought his total to 28 and thus proved himself easily the champion goal-scorer in the second division of the English Association Football League for the season just concluded. J. M. McIntyre, of Sheffield Wednesday, who enhanced his total by 2 goals in the closing week of the 1920-21 season, was runner-up with a total of 25, the only other player to score as many as 20 goals being Albert Fairclough, Bristol City's acquisition from Southend United. James Spoor, of Barnsley, and Travers, of Fulham, added their names to the "double-figure" list, which was thereby increased to 29. Several players enhanced their totals to the extent of 2 goals on May 7, the more prominent among these being Harry Hampton, of Birmingham, J. M. McIntyre, James Gill and Frederick Pagnam. The two last-named both play for Cardiff City and each has finished up with a total of 15. The final list:

Player and Club	Goals
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United	28
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	25
Albert Fairclough, Bristol City	20
A. R. Haves, South Shields	20
J. Heathcote, Blackpool	18
James Gill, Cardiff City	15
F. Pagnam, Cardiff City	15
J. Patterson, Leicester City	15
Harry Hampton, Birmingham	15
Robert Thompson, Leeds United	15
R. Spaven, Notts Forest	11
W. R. Waincoat, Barnsley	11
Donald Cook, Fulham	11
H. Hill, Notts County	11
Travers, Fulham	11
A. Potts, Wolverhampton Wanderers	10
Bullock, Burnley	10
James Barras, Barnsley	10
S. G. Taylor, Sheffield Wednesday	10
W. Tempest, Stoke	10
A. Rhodes, Hull City	10
Harry Segarant, Hull City	10
T. Page, Burnley	10
A. Waterall, Stockport County	10
Sydney Harcourt, Notts Forest	10
C. L. Lane, Birmingham	10
W. Weston, Blackpool	10
M. F. Ellison, Leeds United	10
E. Halliday, Barnsley	10
A. R. Leake, West Ham United	10
Samuel Brooks, Wolverhampton Wanderers	10
W. Elliott, Notts Forest	10
Owen Williams, Clapton Orient	10

## ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from the European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—In the English county cricket championship games which commenced Saturday, Kent today defeated Yorkshire by 3 wickets, and Northamptonshire defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 30 runs. Middlesex, undefeated in this season's county championship, lost by 4 wickets to the Australians after two days' play.

**LING MAKES RECORD SCORE**

KIMBERLEY, Cape Province.—W. L. Ling, Griqualand West's foremost batsman, scored the total of 311 net out, playing in a local cup match against Electic. This is stated to be a new South African record, and scoring 3 sixes, 1 five, and 24 fours. He scored over a thousand runs in eight consecutive innings in the local league, including 216, 120, and 311, while he has taken 23 wickets at a cost of 14.5.

## RED SOX WINNER OVER CLEVELAND

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	30	17	.638
New York	27	19	.587
Washington	26	22	.542
Detroit	27	22	.549
Boston	20	21	.483
St. Louis	21	26	.447
Chicago	18	27	.400
Philadelphia	15	30	.333

**RESULTS MONDAY**

St. Louis 1, New York 1  
Detroit 12, Philadelphia 5  
Boston 7, Cleveland 6  
Washington 10, Chicago 7

**GAMES TODAY**

St. Louis at Boston  
Cleveland at New York  
Detroit at Washington  
Chicago at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Eastern and the Western clubs of the American Baseball League divided yesterday's games. The Boston Red Sox won from Cleveland by the score of 7 to 6. The World's Champions tied the game, 6 and 6, in the seventh inning, but Boston scored the winning run in her half. Detroit captured a free-hitting game from Philadelphia by 12 to 8. St. Louis took a one-sided game from New York by 5 to 1. Frank Davis, St. Louis pitcher, held the Highlanders to two hits. Washington, taking a lead in the first inning maintained it steadily and won from Chicago by 10 to 7.

**NEW YORK IS LOSER, 5 TO 1**

NEW YORK, New York.—St. Louis defeated New York 5 to 1 yesterday, Frank Davis holding New York to two hits. The game was 2 to 1, in favor of St. Louis until the ninth inning when the visitors drove in three runs. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
St. Louis.....11 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 7 0  
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 2 2

Batteries—Davis and Severid; Collins, Sheehan and Schang. Umpires—Hildebrand, Nallin and Wilson.

**WASHINGTON WINS, 10 TO 7**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Washington won 10 to 7 from Chicago, taking a lead in the first inning that was maintained steadily. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Washington.....2 1 1 0 0 0 5—10 15 1  
Chicago.....0 1 1 0 0 0 7—12 14 2

Batteries—Courtney and Garrity; Kerr and Schalk. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

**DETROIT IS WINNER, 12 TO 8**

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Detroit won by a 12-to-8 score from Philadelphia. Both sides hit freely and in the fourth inning Philadelphia scored six runs. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Detroit.....3 1 0 4 5 1 2—12 19 3  
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0—8 12 1

Batteries—Daus and Basler; Keefe, Hasty, Naylor and Perkins. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

**RED SOX WIN CLOSE GAME**

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston won from Cleveland yesterday by a score of 7 to 6. Cleveland tied the game 6 and 6 in the seventh but Boston drove in the winning run in its half of that inning. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Boston.....2 0 1 0 3 2 4—7 9 3  
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 6—6 11 2

Batteries—Pennock, Meyers, Russell and Ruel; Mills, Caldwell and Thomas. Umpires—Connolly and Dineen.

**CORDERY SUCCEEDS NICKALLS AS COACH**

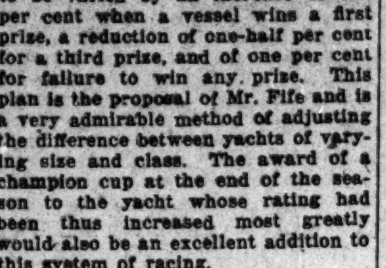
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The resignation of Guy Nickalls, English coach of the Yale crews, announced Sunday night at the training quarters at Gales Ferry, caused surprise on the Yale campus Monday. Although there had been many reports of his resignation as the result of friction after defeats of Yale this spring by Pennsylvania, Columbia, Princeton and Cornell, it was believed he would wait until after the Harvard regatta only 15 days away, P. J. Cordery, another English oarsman, who has been appointed Nickalls' successor, has the hardest job in American rowing.

**FRANCE INVITES POLOISTS**

NEW YORK, New York.—Members of the United States polo team which will meet England in international matches this month have been invited to play exhibition games in France before returning to the United States, according to advices received here from London. The games will be played on the grounds of the Paris club, in Paris, if the Americans accept.

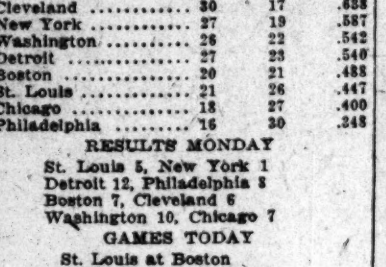
## CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 267  
By Lennox F. Beach



White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 268  
By D. J. Densmore



White to play and mate in three moves

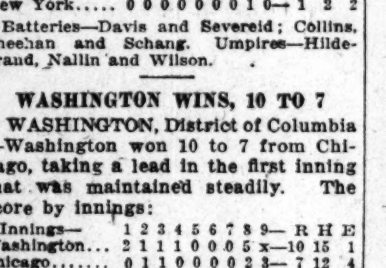
**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**

No. 265. R-R5  
No. 266. 1. Kt-K7d5ch  
2. QxQ  
3. Kt-Ktch  
4. R-R5ch  
5. P-Ktch  
6. R-R7  
7. R-R7ch  
8. R-R7ch  
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97. R-R7ch  
98. R-R7ch  
99. R-R7ch  
100. R-R7ch

**PROBLEM COMPOSITION**

An interference and unpin with also the half pin on which the problem pivots, in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By Arnold Ellerman



White to play and mate in two moves

**NOTES**

The tentative program of the eighth American chess congress, to be held at Atlantic City July 6-19, follows: Open master's tournament (first prize not less than \$500); first-class amateur tournament; three minor tournaments, "A," "B," "C"; women's tournament; problem composing tournament (entries close June 15); problem solving tournament; Good Companion Chess Problem Club banquet; rapid transit tournament; simultaneous exhibition and organization of the United States Chess Association. If little Sammy Rzeschewski does not take part, it is expected he will be among those present.

The Providence (Rhode Island) Chess Club has started a night chess school for beginners every Thursday evening. No tuition will be charged, but pupils must become club members.

A rapid transit tournament held on the thirty-first anniversary of the State Chess Club, Stapleton, New York, was won by Dr. H. E. Leeds, champion of the club and former Columbia University star, who was presented with a framed picture of the new world's champion, Jose R. Capablanca.

The adjudications in the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire, England, follow:

YORKSHIRE: G. Barron..... 1/2 E. Spencer..... 1/2 F. Schofield..... 1/2 J. Foulds..... 1/2 H. H. Clarke..... 1/2 S. Leader..... 1/2 J. B. Oates..... 1/2 H. J. Lofthouse..... 1/2 Previous score 13 1/2

LANCASHIRE: R. H. Foughton..... 1/2 S. Kell..... 1/2 A. C. Haines..... 1/2 G. E. Wainwright..... 1/2 W. R. Thomas..... 1/2 J. Waller..... 1/2 Previous score 9 1/2

The Brixton Chess Club won the Surrey trophy with eight straight matches.

The projected national championship of Holland has been postponed. Germany reports a quadrangular tournament, held at the Berlin Chess Club, as won by W. John, 4 1/2, with

**FENWAY PARK**  
Today At 3:15  
**RED SOX VS. ST. LOUIS**  
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1650.

## TENNIS TEAM LEAVES FRANCE FOR ENGLAND

PARIS, France.—The members of the United States tennis team, who competed in the world's hard-court tennis tournament just completed at St. Cloud, left Paris yesterday for London, with the exception of J. D. E. Jones, who has gone to Switzerland. W. T. Tilden 2d, who added the world's hard-court singles title to his long string of tennis honors, said it was improbable that he would return next year to defend this title at Brussels, where the next international tournament will be held.

The American players are entered for the tournament at Beckenham, England, beginning today. Tilden, however, may compete only in the doubles with A. W. Jones of Providence, Rhode Island, as his partner. The champion wants his youthful teammate to get as much practice as possible on grass courts, with a view to his playing in the Roehampton tournament.

Tilden will sail for the United States on the Olympic, July 6, after defending his world's championship grass-court title at Wimbledon in the tournament beginning June 20.

In the mixed doubles at St. Cloud Miss Lenglen and Max Decugis won from Mrs. Golding and W. H. Laurents, 6-3, 6-2, after the Golding-Laurents pair had defeated Mrs. Storms and Mr. Washer of Belgium, 4-6, 6-4, 11-9, for the right to compete in the final.

In the finals for the men's doubles A. H. Gobert and Laurents won from Gerbault and Albarran, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3. The experienced French team proved too much for their younger opponents.

## PITTSBURGH TAKES FIRST PLACE AGAIN

**NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	20	14	.588
New York	22	15	.591
Brooklyn	25	23	.521
Boston	22	21	.512
St. Louis	20	22	.476
Chicago	17	24	.415
Cincinnati	17	21	.354
Philadelphia	15	28	.349

**RESULTS MONDAY**

St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 0  
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 4  
Boston 6, Cincinnati 1  
Pittsburgh 5, New York 4

**GAMES TODAY**

Boston at Pittsburgh  
New York at Cincinnati  
Brooklyn at St. Louis  
Philadelphia at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In the National Baseball League yesterday, the Eastern and the Western clubs divided the games. The Boston Braves defeated Cincinnati by 6 to 1. J. W. Scott, Boston pitcher, allowed only four hits to the Reds. Brooklyn won from Chicago in a hard-hitting game by 7 to 4. The former scored four runs in the first inning. St. Louis shut out the Philadelphia team with a score of 11 to 0. The Cardinals made 15 hits to Philadelphia's three. New York lost to Pittsburgh in a close game by 5 to 4.

**ST. LOUIS WINS, 11 TO 0**

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—St. Louis won yesterday's one-sided game with Philadelphia by a score of 11 to 0. Philadelphia was held to three hits while St. Louis made 15. In the eighth inning, St. Louis made six runs. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 2 1 1 6—11 15 1  
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 3 2

Batteries—Ruegg and Miller; Martin and Dady. Umpires—Quigley and McCafferty.

**PITTSBURGH WINS, 5 TO 4**

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Pittsburgh defeated New York, 5 to 4. Pittsburgh's 12 hits were well scattered and it was anybody's game until the ninth, when the winning run was made. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Pittsburgh.....1 0 0 1 0 0 1—5 12 1  
New York.....0 2 0 1 0 0 0—4 7 2

Batteries—Glasner, Adams and Schmidt; Barnes and Smith. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

**BRAVES WIN, 6 TO 1**

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Boston defeated Cincinnati 6 to 1. Cincinnati's single score being made in the first inning. J. W. Scott allowed only four hits. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Boston.....1 2 3 4 5 6 0—6 11 0  
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 2

Batteries—Scott and Gibson; Rogge and Wingo. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

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## INDIANA DEFEATS PURDUE BY 5 TO 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LAFAYETTE, Indiana.—The Indiana University baseball team defeated the Purdue University team in the first game of a two-game series here yesterday afternoon by the score of 5 to 1. F. F. Faust, '21 pitching for the Hoosiers, proved effective throughout the nine innings, allowing only two hits to the Old Gold and Black team. His team-mates hit E. B. Wagner '22, opportunely, and took advantage of bases on balls issued by the Purdue pitcher. A base on balls, an error by W. H. Fawcett '22 and a single by E. S. Dean '21 of the Indiana team, scored two runs for Indiana in the first inning. Three singles, together with two more errors, were responsible for three more runs in the eighth inning. Wagner allowed the visiting team six hits, but received very poor support, the Cream and Crimson earning but two of their run. Purdue scored its only run of the game in the first inning, when Fawcett was given a base on balls, stole second and third bases, and came into home plate on an error by Roscoe Minton '21, the Indiana catcher. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Indiana.....2 0 0 0 0 0 3—5 8 2  
Purdue.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 2 5

Batteries—Faust and Minton; Wagner and Hiser. Umpire—Harry Giesel. Time—37m.

## OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PLANS NEW GAMES

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and Central American states may be invited to join with the Brazilian Sports Confederation in games preliminary to the next Olympic, it has been decided by the Olympic committee. A special committee will study the project and make a report. Members of the Olympic committee from Greece, Egypt, Czechoslovakia and Poland are discussing the chances of combining those countries into two groups for preparatory games. Etienne Lubomirsky has been elected a member of the Olympic committee for Poland, and Dr. Jose Figueroa for Uruguay.

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## AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF JAPANESE PACT

While Ardentely Favoring Anglo-Japanese Treaty She Knows Her Support Will Be Viewed With Disfavor by America

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Friendship both with the United States and with Japan is the Commonwealth's paramount desire today, and she ardentely wishes the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. She is then in this difficulty. The treaty is naturally antithetical to the United States, and Australia's support will be viewed with disfavor by America. Mr. Hughes, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, is therefore seeking a way out from the impasse thus created.

He said that part of the duty of the Commonwealth representative at the imperial conference, which will be held in London shortly, will be to advocate the renewal of the treaty, but in such a modified form as to make it acceptable not only to Australia, England and Japan, but also the United States. In the present somewhat embarrassing relations which exist between Japan and America, it is difficult to understand what modifications of the treaty would make it acceptable to the Americans.

### A Delicate Position

In connection with these relations recent utterances are far from reassuring. It was stated that Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy during the administration of Mr. Wilson, had declared that America could not surrender her cable rights to the island of Yap, in the Pacific, "even at the cost of war." This island has been placed under the rule of Japan by the Peace Treaty. Mr. Daniels added, however, that he was confident that war between the two countries would be avoided. Japan on her side, judging from her newspapers, considers the attitude of the United States to be unreasonable, and it is further stated that the Imperial Japanese Cabinet does not intend to reconstruct its policy in the matter despite the note from the United States Government.

The position is obviously delicate and practically amounts to a deadlock. Apart altogether from the present acute position regarding Yap, the old friction still remains on account of the immigration policy of the western nation. This has further been accentuated by the organization which has recently been completed with the object of securing uniformity in the laws of the western states of America for the exclusion of the Japanese. The various states affected are cooperating with California for the enactment of measures for this purpose. The states participating are California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

### Friendship With Japan

Australia feels that her safety depends, to a large degree, upon friendship with Japan, and that the only effective seal which can be placed upon this friendship is the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. On the other hand, as stated, she is also intensely anxious to have a practical understanding with the United States. The solution of the vexed problem of how to obtain both ends will surely tax the ingenuity and subtlety of even so experienced a statesman as Mr. Hughes.

Now what is the situation of Japan? She has intimated that her desire to, and need for, expansion has vanished owing to great industrial expansion in the island empire, and the consequent springing up of factories all over the country with their insistent call for labor and more labor. On the other hand, the fact remains that there is in Japan, at the present time, a great surplus population, and the government is looking in all directions to find an outlet for their superfluous millions. With a population which has now increased to 60,000,000, which means much congestion that there are over 550 people to the square mile, it is imperative that relief be found, and found quickly.

### What Remains?

Canada, Australia and the United States have either banned or are banning the Japanese. What remains? China already supports a huge population of 400,000,000 and can hardly be regarded as a field for the deposit of Japan's overflow. The position is intensely interesting and serious. What of Australia? Here there are 3,000,000 square miles inhabited by 5,000,000 people, that is 1 2-3 per square mile. Compare this with Japan's 550! Australia may well want the friendship of Japan. Mr. Hughes said lately, "First let me say, speaking now as I believe, as the spokesman of Australia upon this matter, that we desire above all things to live in peace and friendship with Japan." Japan's complaint as to the exclusion of her nationals from participation in certain privileges extended to other foreigners is hardly justified. Her own laws against the foreigner within her gates are not free from criticism. No foreigner may hold land in Japan. Unskilled laborers may not live outside the foreign settlements without the sanction of the prefectural government, and for all practical purposes the foreign laborer is excluded, and under the provision mentioned Chinese laborers were actually deported from Japan. Naturalization is extremely difficult. In fact almost impossible, unless the foreigner has contracted a union with a foreign person.

Mr. Hughes said that the Australian treatment of the Japanese compared quite favorably with their treatment

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of foreigners in general. He added: "We do not complain of these things. We say that these are our ideals; this is our country; Japan is yours. We shall treat you with courtesy. We desire your friendship. We want to trade with you, but we cannot go any further."  
The situation is fraught with the greatest and gravest possibilities—possibilities which may involve the United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and of course Japan. The results of any upheaval would not by any means be limited to these countries but would, as recent experience has shown, adversely affect the whole world.

## BRITISH PARLEY WITH AFGHANS PROGRESSES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALLAHABAD, India.—Private advices received here indicate that, after the initial courtesies, which were so effusive that perhaps more was read into them than the occasion deserved, in view of the previous bad relations between the parties, negotiations between the British mission at Kabul, under Sir Henry Dobbs, and the Afghan Government have made but slow progress. It is, of course, well known that relations between the Indian Government and this curious, fanatical people, living just the other side of India's mountain border and close to the only practicable routes of invasion into India, are always a subject of keen anxiety to both the British and Indian governments. Afghanistan has been contiguous for a great many years to the Russian Empire, both Tsarist and Bolshevik, and its inhabitants are of course very closely related to the warlike frontier tribes, who are continually creating liveliness on the northwest frontier.

Britain and Afghanistan have fought three wars, one in the years 1838-42, a second in the years 1878 and 1880, and the third in 1919, which fortunately did not synchronize, as it was meant to, with the grave internal disturbances in the Punjab. This attack on India caused by a new Amir ascending the throne after the assassination of his predecessor. The former Amir abided most honorably by his agreements with Britain, and during the critical period of the great war the Afghans remained perfectly tranquil, none of the frontier tribes receiving any help or encouragement from Kabul.

The cause of the slow progress now reported is, it is believed, that the Afghan Government is simultaneously endeavoring to negotiate agreements with the Turkish Nationalists, and with the Bolsheviks, and the principal conditions which are likely to be insisted on by the Bolsheviks are such as are not likely to meet with the approval of the British Government. The Russian Government, it is believed, wishes to establish consulates at centers such as Kandahar, Jalalabad, and Ghasni, where there are no commercial interests, and which could therefore be intended as propaganda centers.

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## COUNCILS IN INDIA MAKE GOOD START

Legislative and Provincial Bodies,  
on the Whole, Show Consider-  
able Sense of Responsibility

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

**ALLAHABAD, India**—Broadly speaking, it may be said that the Imperial Legislative Councils and the Provincial Councils have made an astonishingly good start. Members soon appreciated the intricacies of parliamentary procedure, and realized that they were being administered with the utmost fairness by Mr. Muddiman and Mr. Whyte.

At Delhi the session was marked by a dispute between the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly as to their respective powers. The former stands more in the position of the British House of Lords or the United States Senate. An attempt was made to deny the right of the Council of State to amend the finance bill, but Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapr, a resident of Allahabad, and the law member of the government, made it perfectly clear that the Council of State has the power to interfere as a revising authority in all legislation. The Constitution of the Indian Government not only provides for the consideration of fiscal legislation by the Council of State but also prescribes a special procedure for the settlement of any difference of opinion between the two chambers. The Council of State contains the majority of the great financial and commercial experts. No general discussion on the budget was allowed, and this is an amendment which might well be considered, when the time comes, for a revision of the Constitution.

### Sense of Responsibility

The Provincial Council also showed a considerable sense of responsibility. That of Bengal perhaps showed a certain irresponsibility which gladdened the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." It will be remembered that the Bengal Legislative Council reduced the police vote by 2,334,000 rupees, or about one-eighth of the total asked for. As the police in Bengal, even more than in the other provinces, are underpaid, underfed, insufficiently provided with clothing, and badly housed, the motion seemed iniquitous. Subsequently it appeared in the course of other debates that members were repulsive of their heavy and unjust action.

When the council was prorogued last week, Lord Ronaldshay, the Governor, took the opportunity of explaining the constitutional position according to the Government of India Act. It will be remembered that the chief distinction of this act was that subjects were divided into "reserved" and "transferred" groups. The former were under the management of the Governor and his executive councillors, who are not responsible to the Legislative Assembly. Transferred subjects are in the charge of Indian ministers who are responsible to the assembly. If a minister in charge of a transferred subject is refused the supply for which he asks, he can bow to the decision or he can resign, and throw the burden of "carrying on" on his critics.

### Reserved Subjects

But the position in regard to reserved subjects is different. The Governor cannot resign, as in those matters he is not responsible to the Legislative Assembly in question, but to the Home Parliament and the Crown. If he is refused supply, as Lord Ronaldshay was in the case of the police, he can restore the amount and his action should not be considered as "unusual and arbitrary." The right of moving resolutions in the case of reserved subjects was given to the assemblies primarily in order to elicit information if necessary from the government.

The Governor spoke very tactfully, and appreciated the desire of the Bengal members, faced with a serious deficit, to effect economies whenever advisable. He took the items in which reductions had been moved. In some cases he bowed to the assembly's decision; in others, he explained that he was compelled to certify certain expenditures as essential. Contracts had been entered into with officers who could not be summarily dismissed. The most serious reduction was under the heading "police," and here Lord Ronaldshay was happily not under the need of exercising his right. Members had in the interval realized the necessity for an adequate police force. Member after member rationally got up to explain that the last thing they really wanted was to cut down the police force, or reduce their already wretched pay. The council was given another day in which to discuss the matter.

## MENNONITES DIVIDED ON DEPARTURE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

**WINNIPEG, Manitoba**—Out of the mass of conflicting reports regarding the proposed exodus of 8000 Mennonites, now settled in the three prairie provinces of Canada, to other lands, it appears that the only colonies which are making preparations to depart are located in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Manitoba colonists, although complaining like the others that they have been unfairly treated with regard to education in their own language, apparently are less concerned. There have, however, been unconfirmed reports that they intend to desert their 50-year old settlements after they have garnered the crop in the fall.

From Saskatchewan and Alberta come reports, which appear to be based upon good authority, of dealings in land between the Mennonites and real estate agents involving millions of dollars and huge tracts of acreage. The Mennonites in Saskat-

## chewan are finding some difficulty in disposing of their holdings. It appears, because they demand cash payments, and prospective purchasers demur at this proposition.

An area south of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, comprising 105,000 acres of good farming land, and necessitating the transfer of 750 individual titles to the purchasers, has been bought by the Mennonite Land Sales Corporation, a syndicate of Florida capitalists, for more than \$4,500,000. It is agreed that \$1,000,000 is to be the first payment, and that the remainder must be paid by July, 1922. The work of transferring the property to the new purchasers is one of the largest undertakings completed in this part of Canada. The agreement provides that the vendors will harvest this year's crop, but will return one-fifth of it to the purchasers.

Several elders of the Hague (Saskatchewan) district, who were in Winnipeg recently, said that 80,000 acres of land were offered by their congregation for sale at \$45 an acre. They are also desirous of selling 2350 horses, 800 cows, 690 wagons, 14 tractors and many other farm implements. Their stipulation that cash payments must be made for these goods would appear to require an immediate disbursement on the part of the buyer of \$7,200,000.

Business men who are interesting themselves in the matter estimate that the Manitoba Mennonites, should they act upon the recommendations of a delegation which they sent to Mexico, and migrate to that country, would take out of Canada more than \$8,000,000 in cash.

In spite of the fact that the Saskatchewan Mennonites have sold or are negotiating for the sale of their lands, it is not yet known where they will migrate. The settlers do not give out any information, and are reticent when questioned. It would appear, however, that some will go to Mississippi or Alabama, and others will seek new settlements in Mexico, whose government has offered liberal inducements, including absolute freedom from military service, toleration of their educational system, and payment of part of the railway fare. The rumors that some will locate in Quebec and Brazil appear to be unfounded.

An interesting angle of the situation is the presence in Winnipeg of many agents representing United States companies who are here to obtain transportation contracts for their respective railways. So far the only company which has been successful in this respect is the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

Manitoba government officials are not taking any action to conciliate the Mennonites and avert the impending exodus. They declare that while the colonists are industrious, peaceful and in other ways admirable, they spend very little money, and what they do spend is retained in their own communities. The government has no apprehension of the result of the exodus as it believes that a good class of United States settlers will replace the vacated land immediately, who will spend their money much more freely.

## IRISH BENCH AGAIN UPHOLDS MILITARY

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

**DUBLIN, Ireland**—For the third time the Divisional Court of King's Bench in Ireland has upheld the declaration of Sir Nevill Macready, commander of the forces, that a "state of war" exists in the martial law areas in this country.

On the first occasion the military court condemned a man named Allen to capital punishment for having a revolver in his possession although he had made no attempt to use it. The second trial concerned seven men caught in an ambush at Clonmult, County Cork, and sentenced on a charge of "levying war against the King." In the third case two men were arrested for a similar offense at Mounse Abbey, County Cork, when none of the crown forces were killed. In all three cases counsel for the accused applied to the King's Bench to make absolute a conditional order of certiorari and habeas corpus for the purpose of quashing the findings of the military court, and contended that it had no jurisdiction to try the prisoners because no "state of war" existed to justify the setting up of such a court; that ordinary courts of justice could and were functioning; that people in Cork were carrying on their ordinary business; and that even hunting was not stopped although members of the crown forces took part in it. Several leading Cork citizens including the high sheriff, Sir John Scott, a strong Unionist, supported the contention that a "state of war" could not be said to exist under such circumstances.

When delivering judgment, the Lord Chief Justice, with whom were associated Justices Dodd, Gordon and Pim, said it was unnecessary to discuss academic points of law seeing that the hands of the court were tied by the fact that, in its opinion, a "state of war" still existed, and that being so, they could not pass judgment on the conduct of the commander of the forces in repressing the rebellion. But when this "state of war" was over the military could be tried by a jury for acts committed by them during the war, unless protected by an act of Parliament, and "in that event even the King's command would not be an answer if the jury were satisfied that the acts of which complaint was made were not justified by the circumstances of the case."

## CHAUFFEURS' BOND INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**RALEIGH, North Carolina**—In order to deter a number of automobile drivers of both races, who are suspected of using their cars for unlawful purposes, the city commissioners of Raleigh have voted to increase the bond of public chauffeurs from \$250 to \$1500.

## FIAT DISPUTE IN ITALY ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Italian News Office

**TURIN, Italy**—A communiqué has been issued by the management of the Fiat motor works in Turin, stating that, as 9600 of the employees had agreed in writing to the conditions which the management had laid down, the works would now be reopened.

This brings to a close a very interesting struggle. About the beginning of April it was decided, in view of the crisis through which the metal industry was passing, to discharge 1500 workers. These workers were allowed a bonus of 200 lire, half of which sum was to be paid by those who remained. The management at the same time declared that they intended to restore in the works the discipline which had relaxed since the works were temporarily occupied by the workers in September last, and that they would no longer permit the workers to do certain kinds of work. This had reference to the refusal to undertake the manufacture of munitions.

A workers' commission was appointed to discuss the matter and refused to agree to the decisions of the management. Thereupon the latter proclaimed a lockout as from April 6. The buildings were occupied by troops, but no disturbances occurred among the workers locked out, who numbered about 14,000. On the closing of the works the management sent out notices of dismissal to workers previously picked out by the trade union leaders held meetings, but no important resolution had been taken before April 12.

On that date the management issued a statement that it was willing to take back workers who had not received a notice of dismissal, provided they pledged themselves in writing to observe the national agreement and to raise no objection regarding the kind of work to be done. They pledged themselves to open the works so soon as a sufficient number of workers had accepted these conditions. A protest was raised by the executive committee of the Metal Workers Federation, alleging that the action of the Fiat was a violation of the right of trade union organization, and urging the members not to respond to the appeal.

However, it appears that the great majority of the workers have decided to do so, and thus the struggle, for the present at all events, comes to an end.

## COINS PRESENTED TO EDINBURGH MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**EDINBURGH, Scotland**—A rare gift has been made to the Scottish nation in the shape of the Coins collection of the coins of the country. Sir Thomas Glen Coats and the other members of the family of the former Thomas Coats of Ferguslie—all connected with the well-known firm of thread manufacturers—have presented this magnificent collection of Scottish coins formed by their father, to the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, on condition that it is kept together in all time coming as a separate entity, accessible to students and to be known as "The Thomas Coats of Ferguslie Collection of Scottish Coins."

The Coats Cabinet is known to be the finest and most representative series of Scots coins in all metals that has ever been got together. Numismatics was more than a hobby with the original possessor of the collection. He was more than a mere collector, and regarded the study as valuable and important in regard to the light it might throw upon both the economic and the political aspect of Scotland's past history. Freely he bought, and for a long time he purchased practically every coin of any importance that came into the market. This noted collection formed the basis of Edward Burns' monumental work on "The Coinage of Scotland."

There is already a national collection in the Edinburgh Museum, and this splendid addition to it will be greatly appreciated by all who are interested in the subject. It is doubtful whether any other country in Europe can boast of as complete and comprehensive a representation under one roof of its monetary issues as will henceforth be in the charge of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries.

## ATLANTIC CITY TIME ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey**—Atlantic City clocks were set ahead one hour Sunday in accordance with the recently adopted daylight saving ordinance. Although the railroad operation on eastern standard time, the city clocks will now coincide with those of New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City and other eastern points.

## PHONE INQUIRY DATE SET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

**PORTLAND, Oregon**—At the request of the citizens of Oregon, who are determined to investigate the reason for an increase in the rates of the Pacific Telephone Company, the Oregon Public Service Commission will have a rehearing on June 27.

## Classified Advertisements

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FOR SALE, six desirable lots 25x100 ft. Hillbrook, D. C. will consider light car as part payment. HENRY GUERTIN, 507 10th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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### Classified Advertisements

#### NOTICES

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**, Metropolitan District Commission, Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for grading and surfacing westerly roadway of Blue Hills Parkway near Canton Avenue, Milton, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M. of June 15, 1921. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by certified check for the sum of \$1,000. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 250 tons crushed stone; 4000 cu. yds. roadway surfacing. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, forms of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained and plan may be seen at the office of the Park Engineering Department, 18 Tremont Street. A deposit of \$3 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. JOHN H. KABELIN, Chief Engineer.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## "SWEET WILLIAM"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Sweet William," by Kable Howard, produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

William Robin Craig..... George Tully  
Lt. Hon. Cecil Plumley, R.N..... Cyril Raymond  
Mrs. Melhuish..... Polly Emery  
Lady Iott..... Susan Vaughan  
Helen Iott..... Violet Graham  
Audrey..... Kathleen Nesbitt  
Mr. Tully..... George Elton  
Herbert Langmore..... John R. Coyle  
Paston..... Rosaline Courtenage  
A Police Sergeant..... Fred Powell

LONDON, England.—"Sweet William" is an excellent title for a light comedy. The word cunningly arouses expectation of a dainty idyl, full of sweet simplicity, warmth, and sunshine, after the manner of "Cousin Kate," or other such airy and delicate trifles. Mr. Kable Howard wished to give players all these pleasures, and, up to a point, he has succeeded. For there is in this, his latest play, much of that fresh delight and fairyland gaiety, of once upon a time, that he has the secret of, and that, in these days of multiple problems, that the stage needs, and that players will always warmly welcome.

Where Mr. Kable Howard has fallen short, this time, is not so much in intention as in execution. He has not, it seems, sufficiently determined within what medium he should work. "Romeo and Juliet," obviously, was present in his thoughts, since he has given us here a chamber scene, a balcony scene, and a lark, heard as a nightingale, by young lovers reluctant to part. But memories of several lighter dramas haunt "Sweet William" also—among them Shaw's "Widowers' Houses," with other recent works that we could name. And herein seems to lie the author's mistake—that the divers qualities of all these, in turn pervading the play, unduly disturb its atmosphere. At one moment we are immensely enjoying an idyllic little love comedy; at the next we are laughing at bustling farce; then watching comedy of manners, melodrama even, or modern problem play; and so back once more to fairy idyl, upon which the curtain falls, with every one happy.

Now such treatment is all very well, so far as it goes; at least it insures variety; and the swift changes of atmosphere will give delight to the less discriminating. But the early rob the play of its due "variety." Serious dialogue, and strong situations must be led up to naturally and skillfully, and the loading of so light a play with heavy moments may easily be disastrous to both. In any event, it makes the actor's task doubly difficult, and complete sincerity of effect impossible. As a great artist said recently to the writer: "If I just refter dans votre art," which, freely translated, means, "You must not depart from your chosen medium of expression."

Sweet William is a young artist, who, having lost his right arm in the war, has had to begin again with his left, in a Thames-side cottage. Another loss has been that of his fiancée—Rosaline—to this Romeo, who has just discarded him, though to his small concern, he having been attracted by a glance from the hazel eyes of Audrey Iott, an attractive young rent-collector, and the niece of William's landlady, Lady Iott, who lives, by Putney Hill, upon the rents of her riverside houses.

Lady Iott, having few ideals, and no romance, in her too narrow composition, and possessing a marriageable daughter, Helen, in addition to niece Audrey, naturally looks with aversion upon all impecunious suitors. William, therefore, knowing that, in propria persona, he stands but small chance of access to his beloved—borrows a special constable's uniform, and having bribed the housemaid, obtains admission, by night, to the home at Putney Hill. There he whistles Audrey out on to her balcony, and climbs by a ladder to her chamber, where, quite innocently by moonlight, the lovers plight their troth, and are, of course, discovered by the irate aunt. Later comes a parting, an elopement, and, after simple stage devices—including a telegram to an editor, sent at 9 a. m. and received and answered within 10 minutes—we should like to know that post office and that editor—Audrey, with her Sweet William, and Helen, with her friend, are duly paired off, and the outraged duenna is appeased.

Such is the simple idyl, of which—while much is crude—certain scenes are written with that felicity of touch for which Mr. Kable Howard is so deservedly known.

The acting was quite excellent. Mr. George Tully, as William, makes a welcome return to London, sustaining a long part with all the ease, freshness, and go-as-you-please impulsive gaiety that are characteristic of his manner. He can be strong, too, when occasion requires; but, as we have remarked, the serious scenes are not adroitly enough led up to to enable him to carry them off with full sincerity of effect. His part, we thought, was rather too rudely designed to fit perfectly into so delicate and dainty a structure, as this class of comedy necessarily is—or should be.

Audrey, Miss Kathleen Nesbitt, also pleased us all. This actress has an elusive, almost enigmatic, charm of person and temperament. But she is, unfortunately, unfortunately, certain marked mannerisms, among which are occasional restlessness, a smile too often used, and, in turning, an angular movement of the shoulder, that should be abandoned before it becomes habitual. Miss Violet Graham, as Helen, was both handsome and efficient, and Miss Polly Emery gave a very vivacious sketch of a cook-house-keeper.

with a fondness for the gramophone. The best of the smaller parts, we thought, was Mr. George Elton's Twiss, a well-thought-out and careful study of a designing, though zillibill, man of affairs. Mr. Elton is today one of the best character actors the British stage possesses.

The first-night reception was most enthusiastic, and Mr. Kable Howard's comedy will, doubtless, find much favor with many not too fastidious players, even though it be, from the literary point of view, far behind such finished work as, for example, Mr. A. A. Milne's "The Romantic Age."

## "GOLD," NEW DRAMA BY EUGENE O'NEILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Gold," drama in four acts, by Eugene O'Neill; produced under the direction of John D. Williams at the Frazee Theatre, New York, evening of June 1, 1921.

The cast: Abel..... Ashley Buck Butler  
Capt. Isiah Bartlett..... George Marion  
Silas Horne..... Willard Mack  
Ben Carter..... Charles D. Brown  
Jimmy Kanaka..... T. Tammam  
Mrs. Bartlett..... Katherine Grey  
Sue Bartlett..... Geraldine O'Brien  
Panny Drew..... Charles Francis  
Nat Bartlett..... E. J. Ballantine  
Dr. Berry..... Scott Cooper

NEW YORK, New York.—Mr. O'Neill's latest work may be described as a play of marine adventure in four acts, the hero being a modern Odysseus or Sinbad of the Pacific Ocean. Again, it could be called a realistic dramatization, in one act, of the last voyage of its hero, followed by three idealistic re-dramatizations, in one act each, of precisely the same story. By another turn of fancy, it could be taken as a narrative of an American Robinson Crusoe or Enoch Arden, and its plan could be represented by a straight line divided into four parts. Or it could be pictured by a set of four concentric circles, the innermost one standing for a decision which the hero made under certain circumstances of stress and temptation, and the outer ones indicating the consequences of that decision.

Capt. Isiah Bartlett, a California sailing master, an expert in the whaling trade, has always desired to come upon a find of ambergris, wherewith he might become wealthy and retire from the sea. While attempting to pass through the Malay Archipelago, he loses his ship and is cast ashore on an arid island. There, among some native Malay wreckage, he and his crew find a chest, filled with metallic and crystalline objects which he, flatterer himself to have found quick riches at last, believes to be gold and jewels. The chest is dragged to a palm tree, which is the only tree on the island, and is there opened. The cook declares that the contents are "brass and the cheapest kind of junk," and the cabin boy, shares his doubts. The three sailors, one of them an islander, side with the captain in the dispute. The cook and the boy are dismissed from the scene; and the islander, sent aloft in the palm tree to look out on the ocean for a sail, reports a schooner bearing down upon the island. The captain orders the chest buried at the roots of the tree, wishing not to divide with the men of the schooner, and planning to return to the island some day and recover the treasure. In the midst of proceedings, he muses that too many persons are already in the secret, and he expresses the opinion that the cook and the boy ought to be treated as thieves and destroyed. The islander offers to dispose of the disliked two before they are seen by the men aboard the schooner. He carries out his design, and the captain, in excuse for his own part in the affair, says, "I spoke no word; remember, I spoke no word."

One might with good show of reason maintain that the realistic treatment continues beyond the first act, wherein Captain Bartlett, shipwrecked and gold-mad, decrees the slaying of two of his followers and disposes responsibly for it. For there enter into the second, third and fourth acts elements just as concrete as a Malay island, a palm tree, a chest and six seamen. Penelope, for example, is found awaiting the return of the modern Odysseus to California, likewise a Telamachus. But, after all, Bartlett's wife proves to be a very insubstantially drawn character, while Nat Bartlett, the son, notwithstanding all his noise, is hardly more than a metaphor. And as for the pair of young persons, the daughter, Sue, and the navigation apprentice, Danny, who furnish the piece with its love story, and the doctor, they are but symbolic figures; they are conscience-tormentors, that is about all, provided by the dramatist to keep the captain living over again at home the episode of the archipelago.

Strictly, then, a one-act play, "Gold" is also a one-man play. In effect, it is a tragic monologue in which Bartlett does the talking. "I spoke no word" is the key to all situations in which he does not actually appear. When he is not before the audience, his conscience is. The character has perfectly sustained interest under Mr. Mack's impersonation, and all the variety imaginable. Mr. Mack's captain, indeed, is a different man in every division of the drama, yet he is a continuous being from first to last. He is wild, stubborn and brutal all the way through, but he takes a new outlook with every turn of events. The player who has the principal rôle in the new piece reacts, one may say, upon his associate players in such fashion as to improve on the author's delineation and almost make them seem to impersonate vital characters.

## THE MOSCOW ART THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"If such a company could be conjured into existence in England Shakespeare would again become a force." These words were said by Edward Gordon Craig, when, during his stay at Moscow, in 1908, he observed the Russian Art Theater. Since that time Stanislavski's theatrical



Moskvina in Turgenev's "A Month in the Country"

company has become a feature of international artistic life. Every new play the company staged was a new joy and a great event for the big community of its admirers in Russia as well as abroad.

The theatrical undertaking of Stanislavski started with the drama of Tchekov, which seem to have been written purposely for that theater. In any case Tchekov is quite unthinkable on the old-fashioned stage. In his dramas nothing happens, no action takes place, only stages of thought are pictured, feelings of vague resignation and of disappointment in what life has to give. Stanislavski, who combines the duties of manager and actor, caught the peculiar atmosphere of Tchekov's plays and every new performance of Tchekov's dramas, of "Uncle Vanja," "The Cherry Orchard" or "The Three Sisters" revealed a truer aspect of the author's mentality.

Stanislavski began as an admirer and follower of the realistic tendency in art. He believed that through the medium of realism only can the actor interpret to the audience the purposes of the dramatist. In his wish to give the realistic touch Stanislavski went so far as to introduce even the chirping of the house cricket as a theatrical effect. He was persuaded that the illusion of an evening in a country house was not complete without the familiar sound of the cricket, and no detail was too insignificant to be neglected by him in his stage experiments. To the actors of the Art Theater this meant, of course, hard work, many rehearsals, endless perfecting. But it was an excellent school and the achievements were worth the efforts made.

As time went on Stanislavski attempted to stage dramas of the Scandinavian authors, Ibsen and Hamsun, producing several short plays of Turgenev and even an adaptation to the stage of "The Brothers Karamazov," one of the most complicated and mystical novels of Dostoevski. In listening to that last play one felt, however, that the means of the realistic school have their limits.

In "Le Malade Imaginaire," by Molière, on the contrary, Stanislavski, who himself took the chief part, seemingly achieved perfection. Never was "Le Malade Imaginaire," not even in the theater of Reinhardt, where this rôle was performed by so distinguished an artist as Molesky, taken so seriously. That is why Stanislavski appeared so irresistibly comical.

It must be said that the stage decorations designed by Alexandre Benois for Molière's play also contributed to the effect produced by the acting. In faithfully reproducing the architectural style of the seventeenth century the Russian painter gave, not the official court version of the style, which is rather severe and rigid, but the more intimate, unconventional and somewhat provincial variation of the Louis XIV, which setting suited the comedy much better. This example alone shows the standard of stage decoration achieved in the Moscow Art Theater.

Stanislavski employed the best Russian designers or, should we say, colorists, as their chief aim was to give intense color effect. The taste for vivid coloring is a feature of the Moscow Art Theater and it is easy to see what it meant for Stanislavski when he consented to make an experiment with Gordon Craig's "new scenes" in screens. The difference between the

two styles is like that between a many-hued brilliant illumination in an old velvet book and a sober black and white pen drawing.

Nevertheless Stanislavski tried to carry out a production on the lines laid down by the English artist. Except W. B. Yeats at the Abbey Theater Dublin, Stanislavski was the only stage manager who in 1911 adopted Craig's "new scene." "Hamlet" was thus staged in a setting of depressing perpendiculars of plain gray screens. Katchalov, the man with the marvelous voice unparalleled in its modu-

the word the character of Colonel Clark dominates the action of the play. Although none of the pioneer class of "71" is actually presented on the stage, there are numerous references to these men, and particularly to members of the crew which broke the interval record in defeating Harvard and Brown in the great regatta of June, 1871.

The play is in four acts and three scenes; one, the living room in the Epps home in Ashfield, Massachusetts, the native town of President Clark; another, John Epps' room in old North College; the third, President Clark's office in the Botanic Museum. The first act takes place in the fall of 1870, the second on the evening before the boat race, and two days after the first commencement, the third on the following morning, and the fourth on the evening of the same day. Every attempt will be made to reproduce these scenes and the events associated with them faithfully and accurately.

## "RICHARD III" AT THE "OLD VIC"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—Over Shakespeare's life, as a whole, broods an impenetrable mystery that no research has yet made clear. Of certain of his plays, also, the same may be said. We have not yet fathomed them; and among those that remain partially inscrutable, "Richard III" stands out. Why, for example, we ask, should this tragedy—written, as it must have been, in the earlier and most lyrical years of Shakespeare's dramatic impulse—be yet almost wholly wanting in the lofty poetical flights and magically beautiful lines that haunt us throughout "Romeo and Juliet" or "The Midsummer Night's Dream," and are a distinguishing mark of his opening genius? Why, moreover, should a play that we moderns regard as one of Shakespeare's weakest, have been adjudged, in his own day, the best of all, as proved by the fact that more editions of it were published, before the first folio of 1623, than of any other work from his hand?

Some critics—James Russell Lowell among them—have boldly ruled out the first difficulty, by denying the plain Shakespearean authorship; the second we can only ascribe to the bad taste of Elizabethan audiences, who, it must be concluded, preferred rant to poetry, and a melodramatic tour de force to the developed tragedy of character. In days when balanced casting was as yet undreamed of, people enjoyed the one-man play, and were content that all the other characters should be mere ninetins for a tyrant to bowl over. The company's principal actor, not unnaturally, was often of the same way of thinking, so that you get all of our great tragedians, up to and including Macready, giving "Richard III" a prominent place in their repertoires.

But tastes have changed since then; and though we are heartily grateful to the management of the "Old Vic" for the opportunity to renew stage acquaintance with the famous play, we must admit that, in this twentieth century, it will not do. The crowded audience at Waterloo Road House would not, could not, take the thing quite seriously. For the bulk of them it was a melodrama, rather than a tragedy. Almost all of Richard's mealy-mouthed hypocrites evoked utterance of the ghosts' met with the same reception—a few, different from that accorded a few weeks ago, in the same theater, to the message of Hamlet's father.

The fact is, that if "Richard III" is to grip and hold a modern audience, an ideal cast and perfect production are necessary. Especially is it essential that Gloucester should dominate; and since the text forbids him to do so physically, he must, instead, be mentally supreme, and suggest his intellectual ascendancy over the puny beings about him. But none save the greatest tragedians can do this.

It is therefore much to Mr. Robert Atkins' credit that, taking upon himself the rôle, in addition to his task as producer, he gives us a plausible and striking interpretation of that sinister figure, especially in Scene 2 of Act IV—quite his best—when he incites Buckingham against the princes, and scornfully rejects his fellow plotter's petition for an earldom. Richard's "Well, but what's o'clock" was spoken by one deep in the character. Consequently we regret the more a grave error of judgment committed at the close, when Mr. Atkins, pressed for time, decided to omit the fight with Richmond. This conflict and dénouement, is surely a necessary culmination of the drama, shorn of which Richmond's last triumphant speech is almost anti-climax.

The rest of the company did their best, and made good use, in particular, of every opportunity afforded them to act; but, in order to get full value out of so long, heavy and rhetorical a play as "Richard III," swifter action and more nearly perfect speech are needed than some of these young players were able to produce. We must not omit to mention, however, that Dame Genevieve Ward, that great favorite at the "Old Vic," gave us, as Queen Margaret, some powerful invective which won long and sustained applause.

## AMUSEMENTS BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL Every Night (Ex. Sen.)  
TONIGHT  
Orchestra of 48  
Symphony Players  
AIDE JACQUIS  
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Popular Music  
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## MR. MASEFIELD AND VILLAGE PLAYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—Wootton, Berkshire, rejoices in its proximity to Boars Hill. Poets and artists, the villagers have found out, are kindly people, who take more than passing interest in the welfare of the parish. In return the villagers are taking a keen interest in the poets and artists. They are proud of Dr. Bridges, the poet laureate; they are proud of whichever dweller on Parnassus makes a stir in the world of intellect; but perhaps they are most appreciative of Mr. John Masefield, who is a sort of intellectual godfather to the district.

Amid the green of the valley—flanked by picturesque cottages, church and farm and winding lane making up one of those little pictures of conventional landscape which are ever a delight to the eye—there is at Wootton a little brick-built room, the ceiling open to the sloping roof. It is the center of a social life, but it is much more. On its tiny stage, before audiences not uncritical and surely discerning, plays have been presented which one does not usually find staged in village halls. Professor Gilbert Murray's translations of Greek tragedy, including the "Medea" and "Electra," were given during last winter; and there have been other performances quite in keeping with this proximity to Boars Hill, which looks down upon Wootton only in the sense that the latter place nestles in the valley.

On a recent afternoon and evening the Cotswold Players from Stroud, Gloucestershire, paid a visit to Wootton, at the invitation of Boars Hill, and were welcomed by Mr. John Masefield, their new president, whose "The Tragedy of Nan" they presented. It was a smiling day—a foretaste of summer—but every seat was filled at both performances, and Boars Hill and Wootton joined in appreciation of a very praiseworthy effort to secure the atmosphere of a play which calls for considerable skill. Mr. and Mrs. Masefield acted as host and hostess, and the author of the play himself was in charge of the hand-manipulated drop curtain.

"The presidency of the Cotswold Players," said Mr. Masefield, chatting in the hall after the performance, "is an honor I am very pleased to accept. All over England these little companies are springing up and are developing a tremendous interest in the drama. I think it is through them that the really interesting plays of the future will be done. The theater—the what you might call commercial theater—has been very hard hit. It cannot afford to raise the prices of admission very much, for people simply won't pay; and, on the other hand, there is the greatly increased cost of production. Altogether, the drama, as a speculative commercial undertaking, has a very problematical future, and the play that has merits as literature, but may not be a commercial success, is practically doomed from the outset."

And so these companies of players, in the cities, the rural towns, and the villages, have before them a week of considerable importance. They have to step into the breach and keep alive that which is in danger of extinction at birth by the pressure of circumstances. They are filling an all-important position at a critical time."

The present writer drew Mr. Masefield's attention to a suggestion made some time ago, but never brought before any representative body; that much good would ensue if dramatic societies such as the Cotswold Players, representative of a county or definite locality, interchanged visits. Lancashire players might play a week to Gloucestershire audiences, while the dialect of the west was heard on the banks of the Mersey or the Irwell.

"The idea is an excellent one," said Mr. Masefield. "It possesses great possibilities for good. Perhaps something may be done in the way of linking together in such a way the older established societies and the new ones which are displaying so much promise. Something of the kind, on a small scale, is contemplated at Stroud next September when several troops of players from Gloucestershire villages

are to meet. Each society will either give a show of its own or join in some larger effort. I hope we shall be able to take our players over from Wootton and Boars Hill. With half a dozen different companies giving plays and representative societies contributing programs of country dances and folk songs, the meeting should stimulate us all to greater effort."

"Here at Boars Hill we are giving next week the seldom performed Racine tragedy, 'Esther.' The play was magnificently staged when presented by the author at the school for the girls of the court of Louis XIV, but we shall do the translation very simply. I particularly want to see the attempt made, however, because I think the people here love declamatory verse."

## NEW COMEDIES BY THE QUINTEROS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The brothers Quintero, most famous writers of comedy in all Spain, and remarkable not only for the number of plays that they produce but for the artistic excellence of the same and especially for the brilliancy of the dialogue, have been busy of late. Two new works of theirs have followed each other upon Madrid stages in rapid succession and there are more to come. They are items of quite different classes and to some extent they display this famous collaboration of Serafin and Joaquín in experimental forms.

The first of them was a comedy produced at the Centro Theater with the title of "Pasionera," which is very largely in the true Quinterian vein, but has an ending which the most devoted Quinteristas consider to be something of a departure from the methods of the masters, and, from their own point of view, artistically not very sound.

"Pasionera" is a very old story up to a point, but the Quinteros give it their special Andalusian setting, and endow it with all the color, warmth and life of the matchless Sevillan. One feels that the brothers have desired that there should not be any mistake about their dispositions and intentions, when, on the curtain rising, there is revealed nothing more nor less than a Sevillan patio that architectural, arboreal floral and human mixture and arrangement which are not seen elsewhere as in Andalusia. This is an atmosphere in which has flourished some of the best Quinterian comedies. In this patio we naturally find a Sevillan girl, and it is to be expected that a drama should be set in motion round her.

The play, which is in two acts, was nicely produced. Carmen Jimenez acted Pasionera well and Simo Raso was quite perfect as the stepfather, a characteristic Sevillan part. "La flor en el libro" is just a sentimental trifle, and sentimental in a manner that is not customary with the Quinteros. A couple are not doing very happily in matrimony; the man, irritated, turns over the pages of an old book and finds amid the pages a flower he had put there 15 years before—and there it is. It was played well by La Alba and Bonafé.

James K. Hackett is about to begin a series of performances of "Macbeth" at the Odéon, Paris, by invitation of the French Minister of Arts. Miss Mary Young, who headed a stock company in Boston, Massachusetts, for many years with her husband, John Craig, will play Lady Macbeth.

"Lightnin'" will reach its twelve hundredth New York performance next Friday evening at the Gaiety Theater.

"Chu Chin Chow" has come to the end of its five years' run of 2,175 performances in London.

## THEATRICAL

## NEW YORK

KLAW THEATRE 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The Theatre Guild Presents  
SAM H. HARRIS Presents  
Francine Larrimore  
"Nice People"

in RACHEL CROTHERS' New Play.  
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The Theatre Guild Presents  
Mr. PIM Passes by  
A Comedy by A. A. MILNE

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE. 59th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15. A. L. ELLINGER Presents  
"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE"

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS  
Garrick 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
REVISED—ONE WEEK MORE  
JOHN FERGUSON  
ST. JOHN ERVINE'S  
"Big and Enduring Drama"—Times  
FULTON 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20  
"LILLOM"  
With Joseph Schildkraut and Eva Le Gallienne  
Seats 5c. Week in Advance

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VANDERBILT THEATRE 125th St. & Broadway  
THEATRICAL  
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Ruth Mary  
Chatterton Rose  
—N. Y. Herald  
Columbia Theatre, San Francisco, June 6-25

## THEATRICAL BOSTON

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THE O'BRIEN GIRL  
By the Authors of "MARY" WITH AN ALL STAR COHAN CO.

WILBUR Phone Booth 4923 Seats Also at Little 8446 At Box Office Prices: At Box Office Prices: Evs. at 8:15. 50c Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15  
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"You can bank on 'em"  
Produced Under Personal Direction JOSE M. SALTZ  
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LAST WEEK  
"3 LIVE GHOSTS"  
Eves. Highest Price \$2  
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SYMPHONY HALL Every Night (Ex. Sen.)  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## There Were Golden Junks

There were golden junks in the laughing river,  
And silver junks and rainbow junks:  
There were golden lilies by the bay  
and river,  
And silver lilies and tiger-lilies,  
And tinkling wind-bells in the gardens  
of the town.  
By the black-lacquer gate  
Where walked in state  
The kind king Chang.

—Vachel Lindsay.

## My Country-House on Watling Street

Upon an evening in early autumn, I, who had never owned an orchard before, stood in my orchard; behind me were a phalanx of some sixty trees bearing (miraculously, to my simplicity) a fine crop of apples and plums—my apples and plums, and a mead of some two acres, my mead, upon which I discerned possibilities of football and cricket; behind these was a double greenhouse containing three hundred bunches of grapes of the dark and aristocratic variety which I thought I had seen in Piccadilly ticketed at four shillings a pound—my grapes; still further behind uprose the chimneys of a country-house, uncomprehendingly plain and some eyes perhaps ugly, but my country-house, the lease of which, stamped, was in my pocket. Immediately in front of me was a luxuriant hedge which, long unclipped, had attained a height of at least fifteen feet. Beyond the hedge the ground fell away sharply into a draining ditch, and on the other side of the ditch, through the interstices of the hedge, I perceived glimpses of a very straight and very white highway.

This highway was Watling Street, built of the Romans and even now surviving as the most famous road in England. I had "learned" it at school, and knew that it once ran from Dover to London, from London to Chester, and from Chester to York. Just recently I had tracked it diligently on a series of county maps, and discovered that, though only vague fragments of it remained in Kent, Surrey, Shropshire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, it still flourished and abounded exceedingly in my particular neighborhood as a right line, austere, renowned, indispensable, clothed in its own immortal dust. I could see but patches of it in the twilight, but I was aware that it stretched fifteen miles southeast of me, and unnumbered miles northwest of me, with scarcely a curve to break the splendid inexorable monotony of its career. To me it was a wonderful road—more wonderful than the Great North Road, or the military road from Moscow to Vladivostok. And the most wonder-

ful thing about it was that I lived on it. After all, few people can stamp the top of their notepaper, "Watling Street, England." It is not a residential thoroughfare. . . . The next morning very early I was in Watling Street. Since then

Full many a glorious morning have I seen  
Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye,

but this was the first in the sequence of these Shakespearean mornings, and it was also, subjectively, the finest. I shall not describe it, since, objectively, and in the quietude of hard fact, I now perceive that it could not have been in the least remarkable. The sun rose over the southward range which Bunyan took for the model of his Delectable Mountains, and forty or fifty square miles of diversified land was spread out in front of me. The road cut down for a couple of miles, like a geometrician's rule, and disappeared in a slight S curve, the work of a modern generation afraid of gradients, on to the other side of the Delectable Mountains. I thought: "How magnificent were those Romans in their disregard of everything except direction!" And being a professional novelist I naturally began at once to consider the possibilities of exploiting Watling Street in fiction. Then I climbed to the brow of my own hill, whence, at the foot of the long northerly slope, I could descry the outposts of my village, a mile away; there was no habitation of mankind nearer to me than this picturesque and venerable hamlet, which seemed to lie in considerable on the great road like a piece of paper. The seventy-four telegraph wires which border the great road run above the roofs of Winghurst as if they were unaware of its existence. "And Winghurst," I reflected, "is henceforth my metropolis." No office! No memorizing of time-tables! No daily struggle for lunch! Winghurst, with its three hundred inhabitants, the centre of excitement, the fount of external life—"Paris Nights, and Other Impressions of Places and People," by Arnold Bennett.

## The Downfall of the Aztecs

In his history, "The Conquest of Mexico," W. H. Prescott thus describes some of the last steps in the downfall of the Aztec Empire in 1521, at the hands of the Spanish conqueror, Cortés:

"Thus the foundations of the Mexican empire were hourly loosening, as the great vassals around the capital, on whom it most relied, fell off one after another from their allegiance. The Aztecs, properly so called, formed but a small part of the population of the valley. This was principally composed of cognate tribes, members of the same great family of the Nahuatlacs, who had come upon the plateau at nearly the same time. They were mutual rivals, and were reduced one after another by the more warlike Mexicans, who held them in subjection, often by open force, always by fear. Fear was the great principle of cohesion which bound together the discordant members of the monarchy, and this was now fast dissolving before the influence of a power more mighty than that of the Aztecs. This, it is true, was not the first time that the conquered races had attempted to recover their independence; but all such attempts had failed for want of concert. It was reserved for the commanding genius of Cortés to extinguish their old hereditary feuds, and, combining their scattered energies, to animate them with a common principle of action.

"Encouraged by this state of things, the Spanish general thought it a favorable moment to press his negotiations with the capital. He availed

himself of the presence of some noble Mexicans, taken in the late action with Sandoval, to send another message to their master. It was in substance a repetition of the first, with a renewed assurance, that, if the city would return to its allegiance to the Spanish crown, the authority of Guatemozin should be confirmed, and the persons and property of his subjects be respected. To this communication no reply was made. The young Indian emperor had a spirit as dauntless as that of Cortés himself. On his head descended the full effects of that vicious system of government bequeathed to him by his ancestors. But, as he saw his empire crumbling beneath him, he sought to uphold it by his own energy and resources. He anticipated the defection of some vassals by establishing garrisons within their walls. Others he conciliated by exempting them from tributes, or greatly lightening their burdens, or by advancing them to posts of honour and authority in the state. He showed, at the same time, his implacable animosity towards the Christians, by commanding that every one taken within his dominions should be straightway sent to the capital. . . .

## An English Tourist in 1731

Amsterdam. Arrived August fourth. Took quarters at ye signe of Ye Bible. This large city has twenty gates and seven hundred bridges. In the three principal streets near the Amstel Bridge are computed to be one thousand houses rented one with another at two hundred pounds per annum each, built of stone or brick five stories high and ornamented with statues, windows of ye best glass, kept clean and look like crystal for beauty, ye sides of ye houses set with gally tiles. These houses appeared as clean as if painted yearly and are inhabited by eminent merchants. Ye streets have fine canals running thro' 'em planted on each side with rows of trees and are paved with clinkers. We walk'd on their Exchange and observ'd a vast number of merchants and industry in its full haste being a place of great traffick pursued with diligence and rewarded with plenty and profit. No idle beggars seen in their streets.

The Theater is under the Burgo-Master's direction—the actors having six salaries. . . . In the evening I went there and see ye "Tragedie of Methredates," tolerably performed in Roman habits. Ye screen's good, a large deep stage, on each side ye front a fine statue. No boxes on ye stage, only two sconces which are composed of white glass beads. On the stage curtain a Beehive. The Musick but indifferent, very few hands, but dancing and singing after a Dutch manner and a farce. Ye Pitt seats stuff and back boards to 'em, the price a Guelder.

Utrecht. . . . After much inquiry here our companion Mr. Gyles fixt his son at a French Boarding School to learn that language; writing accounts, geography, fortifications &c. at three hundred guilders per annum. Much grief at parting with his father. I gave him half a guinea. Saw the stone building where ye Grand Peace of Europe obtained by our Queen Ann was treated on and executed. Thence by barge by way of Woerden, Bodegrane and Tergow back to Rotterdam. . . . Set up at ye signe of Gilders Key. . . . At the head of a fine canal in the city is a curious Brass statue of Erasmus in a doctor's habit turning over the leaves of a folio booke and near it in Kirk Street is the very house in which he was born, built with brick four stories high. . . .

I bought seven, purple birds-eye handkerchiefs of our landlady at twenty-one shillings nine pence ang-

lish and a pair of grey worsted hose at a shoppe at four shillings eleven pence, very indifferent. Hired a Berlin coach for fifty guilders to go twenty leagues.

Paris. . . . Took rooms at ye Hotel de Tournon in ye Rue de Grave at one hundred livres or about five pounds for a fortnight. Was attended by several Persons offering their service but we agreed with one John Emery or Hemery, we were not sure which, for fifteen pence a day. Bought a pair of black silk hose at ten shillings six pence and two wove-cotton night caps at two shillings nine pence and had our hats edged with bold lace, cost each nine shillings seven pence very cheap but not good. . . .

Proceeded to the Palais Royal belonging to the Duke of Orleans and saw the chamber where the Duke contrived and made the fatal scheme of Missippi stock in which was a yellow silk damask bed and silk tapestry with the whole story of Don Quixote represented and Moses in the Bull-rushes exceeding grand.

Now to the Palace of Versailles sure the most magnificent of any in Europe (a long description follows).

While we were in the gallery, Her Majesty came in dressed in a yellow and silver fishy sack or gown and a black gauz thin hood, had a black broad ribbon with bow of diamonds on her neck, bracelets of pearls and diamonds on her wrists, a fine picture set with diamonds on her left hand, a large ring on each little finger, very large diamond pendant in her ears—

is of middle stature, has a fine white hand and arm, somewhat painted in ye face but looks of a very agreeable sweet disposition. A Gentleman of the Court offered to introduce us to the room where their Majesties were to sup that evening in Publick. We readily accepted and came at his appointed time and place. Ye cloth was laid in a large untidied room over a common mean table, on which was set two gold equipages for pepper salt sugar, a knife and fork of gold and gilt plates all covered with rare fine Damask linnen. At ye table was set two crimson velvet chairs for the King and Queen and three stools at each end for the Ladies in Waiting. Soon after their Majesties came. The King set himself on the right hand of his Queene, the Dutchesse of Vautour set at ye upper end, and four other ladies, shamefully painted, in kinds of Spanish dresses, at the other end on said stools. Behind their Majesties stood Duke Charost Captain of ye Guards and two officers of the Household with gold headed staves. The King was dressed in a sad-couler's silk suit trim'd with silver lace and his hair put up in a black silk bag, is a handsome black man of much vivacity in his countenance but not well shaped, he eat very heartily of eggs, fish, &c. Ye queen eat but little. She frequently talked to her Ladies and seemed to take much notice of Mrs. Cummins of our party by reason we thought of her English dress and pea green padisoy suite robed and trim'd with open silver lace headcloths and ruffles and she is a fair agreeable woman.—From the Journal of Stephen Rust, in "The Cream of Curiosity," Reginald L. Hine.

Utrecht. . . . After much inquiry here our companion Mr. Gyles fixt his son at a French Boarding School to learn that language; writing accounts, geography, fortifications &c. at three hundred guilders per annum. Much grief at parting with his father. I gave him half a guinea. Saw the stone building where ye Grand Peace of Europe obtained by our Queen Ann was treated on and executed. Thence by barge by way of Woerden, Bodegrane and Tergow back to Rotterdam. . . . Set up at ye signe of Gilders Key. . . . At the head of a fine canal in the city is a curious Brass statue of Erasmus in a doctor's habit turning over the leaves of a folio booke and near it in Kirk Street is the very house in which he was born, built with brick four stories high. . . .

"Morning! Morning! Mighty, alone,  
Light, the light, whose titles are  
Courage and hope, ascends his throne  
Over the head of every star!"

—John Davidson.

## Girtin and the Modern Water-Color

The real development of the technique of the water-color drawing did not begin until the eighteenth century, when it was worked out, for the most part in England, by certain painters, of whom the most famous were Paul Sandby and John Robert Cozens. Previous to this time the water-color drawing had not only been carefully outlined, but also shaded with black and grey throughout. Each of its component parts was worked up in monotone, and then individually stained or tinted, a transparent wash of cool grey being used for the sky and distance and a comparatively warm tone of brown for the foreground. The result arrived at was something similar in appearance to a color print and as false in tone as a colored photograph.

The men before Sandby may be said to have been topographers, pure and simple. Indeed we find that Sandby and Cozens aimed rather at the improvement of the existing method of tinting drawings, than at anything in the nature of innovation. According to modern ideas they were merely illustrative draughtsmen whose "views" were intended primarily for reproduction by means of copper-plate engraving, the connection between print and original being the reverse of the relation which exists today. Nowadays the cheap reproduction holds a very secondary place to the original work, but in the earlier part of the eighteenth century the reproduction was in most cases all that counted. Drawings were made solely for the use of engravers, and they had little or no monetary value.

At this time publishers were offering these engravings in book form, and they were in great demand amongst "polite society." . . . We notice that "drawings" at this time were beginning to be more varied. Hitherto the entire picture had been outlined—a brown ink being used for the nearer objects, and the distance mapped out in grey; over this structure various tints were superimposed. So thorough had been the pen-work that in many cases if the color had been removed, a very comprehensive picture would have remained.

But now the pen began to give way before the brush. The brown foreground was less in evidence; the tints were less flat and conventional. A certain amount of modelling was introduced. An attempt was made at chiaroscuro in which the firm outline still played an important part together with the new element of color. Form and color were thus gradually taking the place of mapped outline and neutral tint. Painters were beginning to depend rather less on formula and a little more on individual expression. For now we discover the work of a young painter who was converting many other painters to his broader outlook, who was treating water-color as no one had ever imagined it could be treated. To Thomas Girtin, who was born in 1775 . . . is due the distinction of creating the beginnings of water-color as we know it today; a pictorial art dealing with the tones and colors of nature and executed in colored paint rather than in tinted monochrome. . . . Wherever chance to place Girtin with regard to the painters who came after him, we must acknowledge him as an innovator in his day. Not only was he the discoverer of undreamed-of potentialities in water-color, but he was capable of withstanding much of the fixed idea and method of his time.—"Modern Water-Color," Romilly Feilden.

## Demonstration

THE raison d'être of Christian Science is that it is demonstrable. For it is essentially a teaching of practical accomplishment. In the words of the epistle of James, it boldly proclaims: "I will show thee my faith by my works." Contrary to the prevailing teaching of the present time, it recognizes that faith must be the outcome of spiritual understanding, which heals. That is to say, as the term Christian Science plainly implies, this teaching is scientific, for it is applied knowledge and subject to definite proof. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, learned of the power and availability of divine Love through her own experience, for she says on page 24 of her "Miscellaneous Writings": "This knowledge came to me in an hour of great need; and I give it to you as death-bed testimony to the day-star that dawned on the night of material sense. This knowledge is practical, for it wrought my immediate recovery from an injury caused by an accident, and pronounced fatal by the physicians."

Mrs. Eddy consecrated her entire life for almost half a century, following her discovery, to the dissemination of this gospel of demonstrable Christianity, proving that, as Christianity is scientific, and as Science it is Christian. Having gained this great spiritual illumination, resulting in a complete physical restoration, through her profound study of the Bible, she naturally turned to its pages for inspiration and guidance, with the single purpose of gaining an understanding of the divine law underlying her healing, that she might impart it to others and make it thus available to all mankind. At every step Mrs. Eddy made practical use of her discovery, by demonstration, in lifting the burden of sin and disease from many who came to her for help. "The search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing," she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 109. "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration." And on the following page we read, "The Scriptures were illumined; reason and revelation were reconciled, and afterwards the truth of Christian Science was demonstrated. No human pen nor tongue taught me the Science contained in this book, SCIENCE AND HEALTH; and neither tongue nor pen can overthrow it. This book may be distorted by shallow criticism or by careless or malicious students, and its ideas may be temporarily abused and misrepresented; but the Science and truth therein will forever remain to be discerned and demonstrated."

Thus, at every step, in seeking the pearl of great price, Mrs. Eddy subjected her conclusions to practical tests and found that this law which she had discovered could be proved with mathematical certainty. In the face of all contrary contentions, those who had been healed knew that Christian Science had brought them joy and health. As in another day, the man blind from birth had answered those who endeavored to discredit Christ Jesus, they too could truly say: "One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see."

The demonstration of Christian Science is accomplished in full accord with the one divine law of God or Principle.—It is but this law in action. And it is, therefore, in this respect that the prayer of Christian Science, known as treatment, differs from all others. It is the prayer of realization, affirmation, and spiritual understanding, not a prayer of supplication and entreaty. It is knowing the truth which makes free, as it always has and always will. The Christian Scientist knows that the law of spiritual perfection operates throughout eternity; that the universe, reflecting divine Mind, is necessarily wholly spiritual, includes the reality concerning man, and manifests perfection. He knows that all discords of human experience are but counterfeit of the true or real creation which contains, within itself, nothing that defileth or maketh a lie,—hence there can be no matter nor so-called mortal mind that can enjoy, suffer, or die. He knows that beliefs, be they known as a discordant business, an unhappy home, or a sick man, are false because not Godlike and they are unknown to the divine Mind. He demonstrates this fact by hearing witness to the truth of being, thus insuring the dissolution of all these errors, promptly, practically, and perfectly.

The basis of every demonstration in Christian Science is the realization of the allness of Spirit, divine Principle, and the nothingness of matter and of all its accompanying beliefs, superstitions, and traditions. He learns that man must be harmonious, reflecting infinite wholeness, which is peace, and which includes all good, not possessing a single element or suggestion of destruction, limitation or mortality. As the Christian Scientist, in the course of his progress, more largely depends upon understanding the truth, he divests himself of reliance upon personal sense; he leans unreservedly upon divine Principle; he knows the one and only Mind to be his guide, counselor, and friend, his Life, the source of all supply. With each advancing step that he takes, the mists of material belief are dispelled;

he sees man, more and more clearly, as Godlike, pure and perfect. Thus understanding breaks the bonds of materiality and awakens him to the consciousness of man's divine likeness. Thus, by daily demonstration, the student finds himself freed from the lusts of the flesh, manifesting more and more of perfection, which Christianity demands unequivocally. For, in the words of the epistle to the Galatians: "Let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another. . . . For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting."

## A Maryland Creek

"Outside the city limits, the great point of interest to the rambling and lover of nature is the Rock Creek region," writes John Burroughs in "Wake-Robin." "Rock Creek is a large, rough, rapid, stream, which has its source in the interior of Maryland, and flows into the Potomac between Washington and Georgetown. Its course, for five or six miles out of Washington, is marked by great diversity of scenery. Flowing in a deep valley, which now and then becomes a wild gorge with overhanging headlands, for the most part wooded, here reposing in long, dark reaches, there sweeping and hurrying around a sudden bend or over a rocky bed; receiving at short intervals small runs and spring rivulets, which open up vistas and outlooks to the right and left, of the most charming description.

—Rock Creek has an abundance of all the elements that make up not only pleasing, but wild and rugged scenery. . . . A few touches of art would convert this whole region, extending from Georgetown to what is known as Crystal Springs, not more than two miles from the present State Department, into a park unequalled by anything in the world. There are passages between these two points as wild and savage, and apparently as remote from civilization, as anything one meets with in the mountain sources of the Hudson or the Delaware.

"One of the tributaries to Rock Creek within this limit is called Pink Branch. It is a small, noisy brook, flowing through a valley of great natural beauty and picturesqueness, shaded nearly all the way by woods of oak, chestnut, and beech, and abounding in dark recesses and hidden retreats.

"I must not forget to mention the many springs with which this whole region is supplied, each the centre of some wild nook, perhaps the head of a little valley one or two hundred yards long, through which one catches a glimpse, or hears the voice of the main creek rushing along below."

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By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Billions From Husbanding Energy

THERE has been wide publicity of late for the statement that a curtailment of the war establishment is almost the only way in which the cost of living in the United States can be speedily reduced. No doubt this statement is essentially true. But there is another recourse which, although not quite so near in its availability, promises ultimately as great, or greater, economies. This other recourse is also eminently practical. It measures high in common-sense values. It would entail betterments in the manner of working as vast as the reductions it would bring in the cost of living. Experts in the employ of the United States have already made an exhaustive study of the proposition. They are as nearly enthusiastic in favor of it as expert officials ever allow themselves to become. At the very least, they say, by its means the country has within its reach the means for effecting a saving of more than \$1,000,000,000 a year, and its adoption would alone give the opportunity for recouping much of the expense of the great war.

The proposition is no other than this: intelligent reconstruction of the methods of developing and distributing energy. It proposes grappling with the tremendous wastes involved in the use of coal, oil, and water power, correcting this wastage by readjustments that will bring the whole system abreast with technological knowledge. The experts who have made an official study of this subject are Chester G. Gilbert and Joseph E. Pogue, of the Division of Mineral Technology of the United States National Museum. Their report is contained in Bulletin 102, Vol. 1, of the Smithsonian Institution—a bulletin, by the way, which illustrates pointedly the degree to which the official knowledge of the United States Government persistently outstrips official practice. No reader of this report can fail to realize how completely coal is now the base of national comfort as well as industry. In view of such a realization, there is something almost startling in the statement of the investigators that "the established method of supplying the energy needs of the country has permanently broken down."

What is needed is a better coordination of resources, technology, and economic procedure. Energy is still brought into play in the United States mainly by the same methods followed when the nature of the energy resources was imperfectly known and the technology of their employment was crudely developed. The railroads of the country must give fully one-third of their effort to the hauling of coal, as a necessary part of the business of translating it into energy, and the railroads are unfailingly inadequate to this great task in every period of prosperity and the resulting heavier production. Yet this haulage represents a vast amount of wasted effort, in proportion as the energy in the coal could be more readily extracted in the coal fields and distributed over the country by wire in the form of electricity. Besides this, there is a tremendous waste in the manner of burning coal. Only a small portion of its energy is obtained by the processes now generally in vogue, and what are known as the commodity values in the fuel are allowed to become almost a total loss. There is something appalling about the statements of this report. Amid recollections of the storm and stress over merely obtaining an adequate supply of fuel during the strikes and shortages of the last few years, there is a tragic touch in the suggestion that nobody has been able to derive more than a mere fraction of the benefit potential in it. After all the struggle for getting empty cars to the mouths of the mines, and the strain of hurrying numberless coal trains over miles and miles of railroad, and the ceaseless shoveling into bins and furnaces, most of the energy has escaped uselessly, and many useful substances that should have been extracted before the coal was used for power production have been simply thrown away.

No wonder that anthracite is fast becoming a luxury. But so is petroleum. Oil will not remain conveniently centered under any particular well that enterprising speculators may happen to drive. It tends to flow underground in the direction of the lowest pressure. So, the speculators race with one another in the driving of their wells and the lifting out of the oil. They are getting it out faster than it would be needed if the energy resources were properly correlated. Water power should come to the relief of this situation. Yet government effort to provide for its development has been grossly lethargic and ineffective. Moreover, water-power companies can sell their electricity only by building and maintaining expensive transmission lines. These impose such a burden that private interests have been slow to finance water-power projects. So the coal trains have kept crowding the tracks to the factories instead of leaving them to get their needed driving force by wire from some distant waterfall.

Yet there is a good prospect of unraveling this anachronistic coil of wastage. The experts would have the country make a beginning at betterment by linking up the problem of power with the problem of transportation. By such an arrangement, the country could arrive at a balanced and economical development of its coal and water power resources. The government should evolve a common carrier system over wire lines, as well as by pipe lines and rail lines. Such facilities for the distribution of electricity would minimize the hauling of coal and obviate a principal difficulty in the harnessing of the streams.

There are other things worth considering in this amazing document. One may learn, for example, that the homes of the country must be long depend upon bituminous coal for their heat, instead of anthracite, although intelligent use will do away with its obnoxious smoke and gas while providing valuable material for dyes and fertilizers. Or one may discover, in a few brief paragraphs, just how and why public utilities commissions in the United States have failed of their proper effect. Yet what the report proposes with respect to

husbanding energy resources is a library in itself. It is time that the intelligence which it discloses should be applied for the general welfare. The saving of billions of dollars in money would be only a portion of the resulting benefit. Something of even greater moment would be its assistance in rendering practical the decentralization of industry. Solving the problem of power, the country might also discover how to solve the problem of its great cities.

### Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Election

THE situation in China, as between the North and the South, does not lessen in complexity. Dr. Sun Yat-sen would seem to have successfully established himself as "president" in Canton and to be determined to maintain his claim to recognition as "President of the Chinese Republic," to which high office he was boldly elected by the Canton Parliament, some weeks ago. Since then, Dr. Sun's title has been changed to that of "Extraordinary President of China," the idea being to emphasize the fact that Dr. Sun, whether he eventually becomes president of all China or not, has been elected for a special purpose. That purpose is announced to be the reestablishment of constitutional government. Dr. Sun claims that since the unconstitutional dissolution of the National Assembly, in June, 1917, no de jure government has existed in Peking. He insists that the members of the Assembly dissolved four years ago constitute the only legal national Assembly, and that, as the Canton Parliament which elected him president was composed entirely of members of this Assembly, drawn from both the North and the South, he is the only legal President of China.

Now the views expressed as to Dr. Sun's action are as many as they are various. Amongst those who sympathize with him, and they are to be found the world over, his latest move is hailed as another and a most important step toward the establishment of a really democratic régime in China. Amongst those opposed to him it is regarded as another "wild dream of a wild dreamer." "Sun Yat-sen has returned to Canton with his usual bagful of schemes, and established a new government, which appears to be sharing the fate common to such wild enterprises." So runs a recent northern view of the matter. Such a summing up of the situation is, however, to say the least, risky. There was a time when a Republic of China was a dream, and the man who dreamed of it and labored for its realization as few men have labored for the realization of anything was Dr. Sun Yat-sen. For over ten years now, this dream has been realized. The Republic of China has passed through and is still passing through deep waters, but it has already weathered many storms, and, though but a sorry travesty of what Dr. Sun hoped and worked for, it still maintains itself with every capacity for just development unimpaired. Dr. Sun Yat-sen may be a dreamer, but it used to be said of him that he was "a practical dreamer," and it has yet to be shown that he is not. Ten years in the history of a country like China is but a very short time, and there are those who are coming to see that in the continued prodding of Sun Yat-sen, in his utter refusal to acquiesce in any settlement which does not leave China in the path of progress, in his willingness, at all times, to have "yet another revolution" rather than submit to autocracy, lies the ultimate salvation of the country.

Dr. Sun, in the course of his long and strenuous career, has been betrayed into many mistakes. There have been times when he has been tempted to look even to Japan for a solution of China's difficulties, but the inevitableness with which he returns to his first allegiance and his first demands ought to inspire confidence for the future. As a recent writer in this paper declared, "out of it all gleams the hope that Canton is blazing the way, the only way, for the suppression of the arrogant claims of the corrupt Tsuchins in the provinces, and for the establishment of some form of constitutional government in Peking."

### The Middle Classes Union in Britain

JUST over two years ago, at a time of extraordinary social upheaval in Great Britain, when the tendency of Labor and Capital to settle their differences without the smallest regard for the "third party to the social contract" was thrown into peculiarly strong relief, the Middle Classes Union came into being. It was an immediate success. Standing squarely for fairness all round, it proclaimed itself opposed to the dominance of either Labor or Capital. It aimed at securing justice for the middle classes, wherever their rights were threatened, either by the striker on the one hand or the profiteer on the other, but, otherwise, its main purpose was entirely national. It sought, in fact, to obtain for the whole community those privileges and beneficial reforms which were, as they are still, all too apt to be regarded as the special right of a certain class.

Before the new union was a year old, it could number throughout the country 140 branches, no one of which might, under the rules of the union, have a membership of less than 250. Some six months later the number of branches had increased to 243, whilst today the Union is reported to be growing at the rate of about fifteen new branches every month. The Middle Classes Union is, in fact, becoming a great social and political power, and is already making its influence felt in many directions.

Now, a great deal of this influence the union undoubtedly owes to the fact that it is entirely non-party in character. Unlike Labor, it does not seek any special representation in Parliament, but rather aims at cutting athwart all party lines by urging its members to vote for that candidate, in any given elections, who shows himself most in sympathy with the aims of the union. Where all the candidates are equally sound on this matter, members are encouraged, if they so desire, to vote according to their old party alignments.

In this way, the union has secured support from all parties and classes. Indeed, one of the most notable developments of recent months has been the growing tendency of former trade unionists to enroll themselves as members. Men who are willing and anxious to do

a good day's work for a fair day's wage, but who find themselves hampered by trade union rules and regulations tending to limit output or to compel them to come out on strike, are showing themselves eager to join the Middle Classes Union. On the other hand, the union obtains some of its most whole-hearted support from those capitalists who recognize the evils of profiteering in all of its many phases, and are earnestly in search of a lasting solution of the industrial problem. Indeed, in every way, the union seems to be fulfilling the mission outlined for it by Lord Asquith, its recently elected president, who declared, a few months ago: "It represents the backbone of British life, and as an effective organization can exercise great influence in maintaining progress without losing sight of the fact that materialism is not the sole ideal to be sought. Apathy can effect nothing; united effort will not only promote safety, but tend to eliminate class war and unfair privilege."

### Recent By-Elections in Canada

FOR some time past, those who have sought to gauge the political situation in Canada have had a difficult task. Canada is the only country of any importance which has not had a general election since the signing of the armistice, and every month almost that passes makes it clearer that the personnel of the present House of Commons does not represent the opinion of the country. The whole situation is, of course, entirely different from what it was when Sir Robert Borden appealed to the electors in the December of 1917. The great common objective of "winning the war" is no longer operative, and the steady growth, especially during the past twelve months, of the Farmers Party and the Labor Party has rendered the political situation in the highest degree doubtful.

West of the Ottawa River, the Farmers have carried all before them, as far as by-elections, whether federal or provincial, are concerned. They have been successful in no less than sixty-eight contests. Last November they captured the Conservative stronghold of East Elgin. They have a large representation in Manitoba, whilst in Alberta and Saskatchewan, although the governments are Liberal in name, they claim to be Farmer governments in reality. Then, as a direct result of the conclusion of the war, has come the defection from the Union government of several Liberals, who, whilst the war was in progress, determined to support the government. These and other causes have reduced the government majority from eighty to about twenty.

In these circumstances the result of every by-election is eagerly hailed by one or other of the political parties as indicating, in some way, the political trend. By-elections are, however, notoriously unreliable in this connection. It is very seldom, indeed, that the same conditions are operative as at a general election, and this is certainly true of the two latest by-elections, those held in York-Sunbury, New Brunswick, and Yamasaka, Quebec. In both constituencies the Farmers, true to the vigorous forward policy which they have adopted, contested the seat, and in both were defeated. In York-Sunbury, a traditionally Conservative seat, there were only two candidates, the Conservative, and the Farmer or Progressive candidate, who was supposed to have the indorsement of the Liberals. The government candidate won, but by a greatly reduced majority, and that, curiously enough, in spite of the fact that many Liberals, who were supposed to favor the Farmer candidate, undoubtedly voted Conservative on the grounds that they preferred a member of the traditional party to represent them at Ottawa rather than a member of the new party. If, therefore, the result of York-Sunbury means anything, it means that the Farmers have made headway in the constituency, and that, in a three-cornered contest, they would, most likely, be successful. The result at Yamasaka, where the Liberal won the seat against a Progressive and a Conservative, really proves nothing save that Quebec is still Quebec, and that it remains "solid."

### Ernst von Possart

ACTORS whose art seems to be so simple as that of Ernst von Possart make it easy to understand the satire of Fielding's description of Partridge at the play. Just as Partridge contemptuously dismissed Garrick's pretensions as an actor, because he did none of the starchy things that Partridge called acting, so he would have remonstrated against paying money to see von Possart, who "seemed like any man" in the play instead of obviously showing himself to be a stage player. Even those who saw von Possart no more than once will remember him as one of those exceptional players who are able to make the audience forget that they are in a theater. His was the art that conceals art.

For playgoers of long standing in English-speaking countries there have been few actors, apart from Sir Charles Wyndham and Joseph Jefferson, who have possessed anything like von Possart's skill in making a scene seem natural, human, untheatrical. David Warfield, today, has something of this same ability. This is not to say that von Possart was a realist in the contemporary Russian or German sense of the theater, for he was essentially an actor of the romantic school, a product of a romantic period in the drama. Von Possart could make a romantic play seem the most natural thing in the world; hence he was a famous producer and actor of Shakespeare. His Shylock was surely among the best of his times, and his stage directing of a Shakespearean play brought the performance much closer to the appropriate English flavor than German producers usually achieve.

With all the Germans' fondness for Shakespeare, and giving them all due credit for their thoroughgoing efforts to do justice to the poet, the average German Shakespearean performance has a curious alien note, both in sense of romance and in sense of humor. It is an old story, of course, that many elements of Shakespeare's plays remain peculiarly English whatever the foreign locale he gave to the scene as a label. In a play like "Much Ado About Nothing," Dogberry and the watch are firmly rooted in England. By the same token it is only fair to say, of course, that the distinctive national character of Schiller's dramas has seldom been projected in English-speaking theaters.

Von Possart succeeded with the pastoral elements of

Shakespeare's plays, probably, largely for the reason that his art was always close to simple, homely things. Neither in his acting nor stage directing could be discovered the decadent, cynical note that characterizes the stage tradition which has succeeded the romantic movement in which he gained his earlier experience. That his sympathies were with the romantic period was evident in his retention in his repertory, through many years of the German version of Erckmann-Chatrian's rustic French comedy, "L'Ami Fritz," in which he acted with the genial and wise Rabbi Sitchel. It was this rôle in which he was seen in the United States a dozen years ago, and despite the triteness of the story and the mildness of the action, von Possart managed to make every moment of the play, when he was on the stage, a delight, just as Jefferson made "Rip Van Winkle." Though Jefferson's piece was hardly "the worst play ever written," to use E. H. Sothorn's expression, it was certainly not an example of dramatic composition that merited much respect. Another such feat of sheer acting ability is Warfield's von Barwig in "The Music Master," a piece which was set down as worthless in a valuation of Charles Klein's estate at a time when it was thought it would never be acted again by Warfield, and without whom it was adjudged to have no drawing power.

Von Possart carried his great gift of depicting naïveté into his work as a platform reciter, for he was a reader in great demand as well as an actor of the first rank and intendant for many years of the Royal Theaters at Munich. He sometimes appeared in recital with Richard Strauss, the composer, at which times one of his favorite numbers was Goethe's "Die Wandelnde Glocke." In rendering this piece, von Possart used to transform himself into a veritable gamine, playing truant from his pastor's and parent's authority. And this was the same actor whose Shylock and Napoleon were everywhere recognized as great.

Besides his long and valuable service to the theater, von Possart supervised many great music festivals in Munich, working with Hermann Levi. Under their direction performances of Wagner's operas were given at the Prince-Regent Theater, and whole series of Mozart and Rossini operas were sung in a house of appropriate small scale, the Residenz. Often the opera seasons were coincident with performances in which von Possart was acting, yet he blithely kept up with all his tasks of management and playing. He was, indeed, a memorable figure in the theater, and not in Germany alone was he appreciated.

### Editorial Notes

PEOPLE everywhere, who have been compelled to restrain their indignation over the defacement of some of America's finest scenery with advertising signs, will feel gratification over the freeing of fourteen New York men who undertook to destroy one of the offensive proclamations. Efforts to prove malice on the part of the defendants were made futile when their attorney cited a court ruling to the effect that the sign was a public nuisance and had been ordered removed. Rulings to that effect against all the billboards that are found marring practically every vista, would do much to enhance the pleasure of both local and transcontinental traveling.

NO ONE objects to a caricature as long as he knows it is a caricature; it amuses people to see their pet weaknesses, which they would strenuously deny if tackled on the subject, set out in a funny way. A pet weakness loses its pettiness in a public exhibition, and that is the reason why people are flocking to see Mr. Max Beer-bohm's eighty-three drawings of people in the public eye with all their peculiarities hung on a line at the Leicester Galleries, in London. The satire is delicate and does not alone deal with the outward man. One of the best drawings is of the group of doctrinaire Socialists, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Bernard Shaw, and Mr. Sidney Webb, with other friends, meeting in alarm to decide on how to induce "the Lower Orders to regard them once more as Visionaries merely."

"How are you going to spend your vacation?" said Smith to Brown. "In thinking of some new labor-saving device that will help all the world along and bring me a fortune," was the reply. This may be regarded as a laudable ambition so far as the first part is concerned, and a not impossible project as respects the second part of the sentence. Formerly all screws were flat at the end, and a hole had to be drilled before a screw could be used. Then a thoughtful man claimed a patent on a screw with a gimlet point, and the patent made him rich. Hundreds of similar instances might be cited in which simple inventions have brought wonderful returns. The man who puts on his "thinking cap," during his vacation, and is observant of the world's needs, may fill a "long-felt want."

AN ARTICLE in the Evening Standard of London, by Dean Inge, in which he tells some stories of schoolboy humorists, has been so much appreciated that readers are, naturally enough, "asking for more." The Dean himself wondered what certain readers would make of what he called "this new exhibition of my habitual melancholy." One writer says that after making merry over the Dean's witty article he cannot forbear sending the translation of an item on a menu by a youthful diner. It was "Ris de Veau à la Financière," given as "The smile of the calf at the female capitalist."

IN DIFFERENT sections of the United States, the desire to preserve historic landmarks is being manifested almost constantly. One of the most recent instances was the dedication of the old mansion in Montgomery, Alabama, in which Jefferson Davis, as the president of the Confederate States, first took up his residence. A better knowledge of history is likely to be gained by later generations through the maintenance of structures connected with prominent events of the past, and movements of this nature are to be commended, especially when the buildings preserved are utilized as libraries or museums, or for some other public service.